

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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THE HORSE.

English Hackney Show.

This show was held at London on the first days of March. There were about 500 entries, which included nearly all the famous animals of the breed. This breed is taking strong hold both on this continent and in France, where of the 1765 "half thoroughbred" stallions registered by government after very severe veterinary examinations, the greatest proportion are Hackneys. This government buys yearly about 20 Hackneys and from them many of the best coaching horses are

Scarcity of Horses.

The following figures about horses from the July bulletin of the Province of Ontario show how horse breeding has declined in that province. The number of horses in the province on the 1st of July was as follows:—Working horses, 430,504; breeding mares, 76,886; unbroken horses, 102,857, a total of 611,240. This shows a decrease from 1897 of 2,430 head. It is 13,509 less than in 1896, 26,456 less than in 1895, and 63,537 below what it was in 1894. These figures tell the tale more powerfully than columns of argument. It also shows that Ontario has 11,076 less brood mares than they owned in 1894, though there is quite an increase over 1897 and 1896 in that respect. The record shows that Ontario farmers have kept on selling and almost quit breeding until the past summer, consequently they have reached the stage where very few of them have anything much to sell in the horse line.

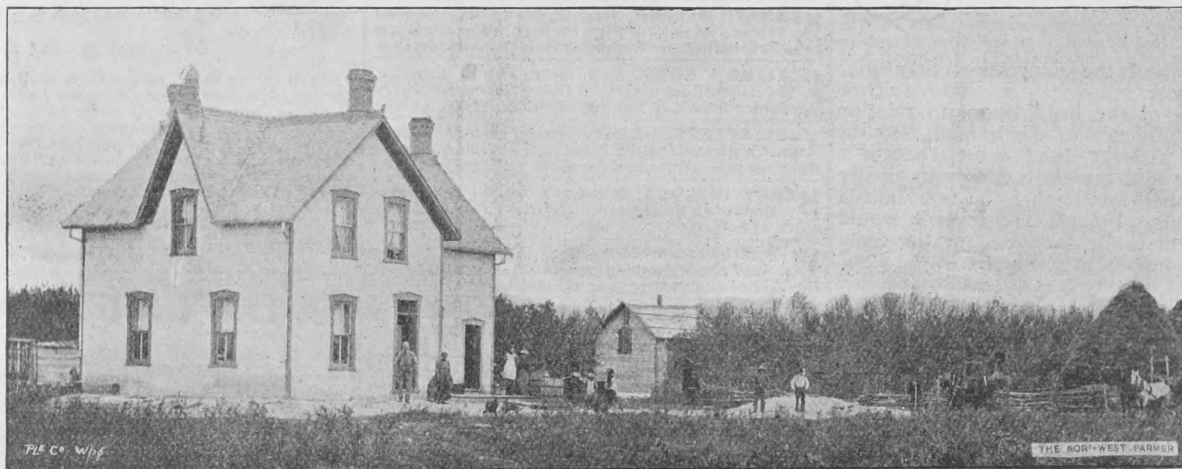
Reports from other provinces show the same decline in horse breeding. Yearling

The well-cared-for, sleek looking horse is the one that costs the least trouble. Get them in good condition and it is easy to keep them so.

Always drive with rather a stiff rein, holding your horse just where you want him. It saves many extra steps and missteps that might cause lameness.

If your horse is not doing well and his coat looks dead, give him potatoes, carrots, etc., to rid him of worms and tone up his digestion. If this will not do call in a good veterinary surgeon. Don't let the horse go in a poor, half-sick condition.

Charles Darwin says: "Our English race horses differ slightly from the horses of every other breed; but they do not owe their difference and superiority to descent from any single pair, but to continued care in selecting and training many individuals during many generations." It is substantially the same in the making of all breeds of live stock whatever. All breeds are made by the seeing of every



On the Farm of John Good, Stonewall, Man.

raised. At this year's London show, Garton Duke of Connaught came out with a strong lead of 10 prizes won by his get. The Junior female champion, Miss Terry, and the Senior champion, Queen of the South, as well as the female championship of the whole breed, were his get. For three females of his get he had 1st, and for three males, 2nd. The get of Gentleman John stood also very high. For the Junior male championship, Lord Drewton 2nd, by Gentleman John, was 1st. For the Senior championship the fight lay between Rosador and Royal Danegelt. For two years previous these two have stood at the top of the breed, each winning a championship and a reserve. This year Rosador was placed 1st with the other as reserve and in the final contest for championship of the breed Rosador got 1st, Royal Danegelt 2nd, Lord Drewton 3rd, Danish Duke, 4th.

Don't let the young fellow who thinks he is smart and likes to see a horse go, drive your horse. He will worry and drive off more flesh, and take out more life in two hours than you can get back in a week's careful handling.

and sucker heavy draft colts are scarce, in fact almost a dearth and sooner or later good big prices will be paid for heavy drafters. It is figured that 1901 will find the market extremely bare of heavy horses. If Manitoba farmers have to buy horses, they can count on the price rising steadily until at least 1901.

Dr. Hinman recently bought the noted standard bred stallion, Keewaydin, for shipment to Maple Creek, Assa.

The famous Thoroughbred stallion, Hanover, has just been laid to rest at the comparatively early age of 15. He was the greatest sire of race horses since the days of Lexington and his loss will be greatly felt, not only by his owner, Milton Young, who had refused offers of \$65,000 and \$75,000 for him, but by all breeders of Thoroughbreds in Kentucky. Hanover was foaled in 1884, sire Hindoo, dam Bourbon Belle, and among his numerous descendants are such renowned names as Hamburg, Hulma, Ben Holladay, Handball and the Commoner. For four consecutive years he headed the list of winning sires in America.

point that arises likely to be helpful in the attainment of the end proposed and by the securing and fixing of what is thus seen, so that it can be transmitted in breeding.

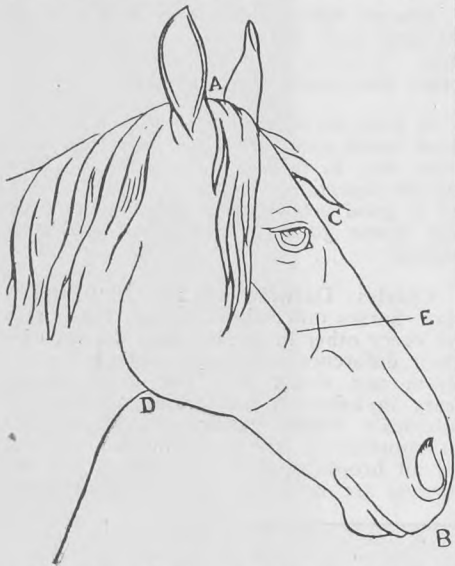
Hambletonian 10 is a familiar name to horsemen, but how many know the princely sum he earned for his owner? The grand old horse was twenty years in service and his earnings, beginning with \$425, in the year 1852, gradually mounted until the year 1865, when he earned his maximum, \$57,900, then gradually declined to \$15,000 in 1872. The grand total amounted to \$267,200, and the number of his foals was 1285. Who can estimate the value of a good sire?

It is related of his owner that, during the earlier years of Hambletonian, he was a poor man and with difficulty escaped having his farm sold to satisfy a mortgage. His friends advised him to sell his "Abdallah colt," but his reply was "I am too poor to sell so good a colt. My wife and I believe he will some day pay our debts and save our home, but if we sell him the sheriff will sell our home." His expectations were realized and the Abdallah colt not only lifted the mortgage but earned a fortune for Mr. Rysdyk.

Conformation of the Horse.

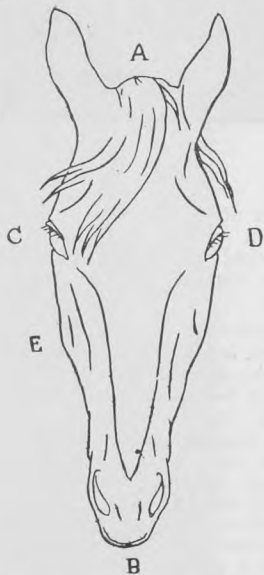
THE HEAD (Continued).

The head being the seat of the brain, we naturally look to its conformation for a guide in estimating the intelligence of the horse. Phrenology has not yet applied itself to the task of locating the faculties of the horse under the various "bumps" of his cranium, and we must therefore rest content with the indications furnished by the size and shape of the head, the relative proportions of its vari-



ous parts and the expression they give to the whole.

The size of the head bears no relation to the intelligence of the animal, and the idea that a large head must contain a large brain and therefore endow its owner with unusual intelligence is not borne out by facts. Indeed, the reverse would almost seem to be the case, for the most intelligent horses as a rule are of the smaller breeds. While it is true that absolute size has nothing to do with the perfection of the mental faculties, it is different as



regards the relative size, and a horse with a head manifestly small in proportion to the rest of his body should be regarded as probably deficient in intelligence, although there will be found some exceptions to the rule.

Looked at from the front the head is naturally widest between the eyes or, in the diagram, from C to D. Great width here is not only a beauty in the horse but is an index of his intelligence. Width of head gives room for a well developed brain, and in addition is accompanied by

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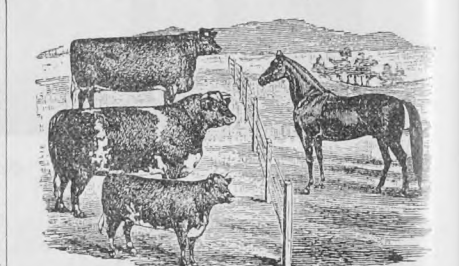


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Well graded **SHIRE HORSES**, also light blooded stock. Cross S brand, graded with imported stock since 1884. Apply to—
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SHORTHORN BULL FOR SALE.
"Doctor Jim" [22265], red with little white, rising four years. Good thick-set fellow, well bred, and sure stock getter. **W. L. M. Jones**, Lyonshall, Man.

prominent temporal muscles and large frontal sinuses, the one pointing to a good muscular system while the other speaks well for the respiratory organs. This conformation also lends prominence to the eye and thus increases the range of vision.

The outline of the forehead is closely related to the general form of the head and varies with the breed. Generally it forms a straight line continuous with the profile of the face, from A to B, and this is considered the proper form. When the forehead is convex and prominent, a conformation usual in young foals, the horse is called "hare-faced." When both face and forehead have a decidedly convex outline the animal is spoken of as "Roman-nosed." This conformation was in earlier days a characteristic of the Norman and Flemish horses, and is still seen occasionally in heavy breeds. For a long time, more especially during the last century, the convex head was much in demand. But it was believed that horses which presented it had narrow nasal cavities and intermaxillary spaces, and were particularly predisposed to become "roarers." Breeders, in consequence, have by judicious crossing got rid of it to a great extent, so that a pronounced Roman nose is rare.

The reverse curve of outline, giving a concave profile, or "dished" face, is not incompatible with beauty, and is occa-

on every smooth stretch of road he passes over. A slow walk will soon be acquired by a horse that is urged into a trot at every level stretch of the road, the habit being involuntarily acquired by the animal to recuperate from the exhaustive effort of speed. Prompt, energetic action at the walk by a draft horse will accomplish more work than the combined walk and trot animal. A person can easily prove that it is less fatiguing to walk at a uniform gait for five miles than to run one-half of the distance and walk at a slow gait the other half of the journey.

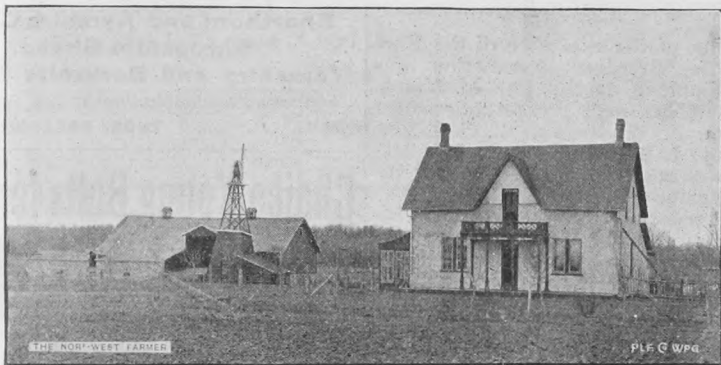
Never expect a good colt from a poor, old broken-down mare, bred simply because she is worthless for anything else.

CATTLE.

Quality in Cattle.

First Prize Essay for Stockmen. Won by B. S. A., Qu'Appelle, Assa.

It was said to me the other day by a well-known farmer in this neighborhood: "Argentina is going to knock the bottom out of us in the beef export trade." Those who read the agricultural papers will have seen that there is danger of this



Farm Buildings of W. A. Doyle, Beulah, Man.

sionally seen in Arabian and Thoroughbred horses. Pictures of some of the early progenitors of the Thoroughbred have this characteristic in a marked degree. There is nothing objectionable about it, and it gives the animal a certain air of aggressiveness and independence. It is often allied with marked robustness and great energy.

The relative value of the different conformations of the head are by no means absolute, and each one has exceptions. Horses with wide foreheads and good profile may be defective in intelligence and uncertain in temper, while an animal apparently defective in conformation may show unlooked-for good qualities. But these are the exceptions to prove the rule. The best conformation should be sought after, and horses with narrowness of the cranial cavity, the forehead, nose, nostrils or maxillary space relegated to the background, and not used for breeding purposes.

(To be continued.)

Heavy draft horses should be educated to a fast walk. It is not so exhausting or so hard on the feet, the first part of the anatomy of a heavy horse to show the effects of fast work. A draft horse will perform more work, keep in better condition and last much longer to labor at a walk. A prompt, vigorous walk will soon be acquired and maintained by a heavy horse if he is not urged into a trot

prediction coming true. Since the export cattle trade of Manitoba and Northwest Territories is of no inconsiderable importance (59,000 head being exported last year) it might be well for us to consider the causes of the successful competition of the South American ranchers. Their success, I think, is principally due to the cheapness with which they can produce beef. Their climate, and extent and growth of pasturage are such as to give them the advantage over us. This we cannot change. However, we still have the advantage over them in regard to the price the cattle bring when they arrive in England. This is partly due to the ocean trip being shorter from Canada than from Argentina, and in consequence the cattle are less damaged on their arrival; and also partly due to our cattle being of better quality.

In this question of quality lies the chief danger of our being beaten in the British markets. For many years these South American breeders have been importing from England the best bulls that money could buy for the purpose of improving the quality of their cattle. The following figures may be taken as an example:—During the three months ending June 30, 1898, England exported pure-bred Shorthorns to South America to the number of 107, while to Canada and the United States together, none were exported. You can draw your own conclusions as to the results of this fact. Now, though we cannot all go into the business of im-

Marchmont Stock Farm.



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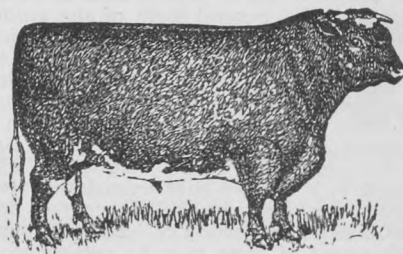
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porting good stock, still, each of us can do something to encourage the raising of cattle of the right stamp, and to discourage the raising of those which are not.

Among beef animals the ones to be desired are those that will yield the largest percentage of good meat as compared with the amount of offal, and that will produce this meat profitably, that is, the most meat in proportion to the food eaten. While I do not assume that I know the difference between a good beast and a poor one any better than many of my readers, I wish in this paper so to arrange the principal good points of a beef animal that will be clearly seen and easily remembered, and to emphasize the characteristics which these points indicate.

Experience has proved that the conformation of an animal is a fairly accurate index of its qualities, and that the best results are usually obtained from animals of a certain type. In general form this type is somewhat rectangular, being like a parallelogram when seen from the side, and like a square when seen from behind, the angles being all rounded off and blended with the general form of the animal. Bones in the animal economy are chiefly useful only for supporting the rest of the body, therefore no more bone is desired than will do this properly. The strength of bone is to be estimated rather from its texture than from its size. Too large bones add unduly to the weight, and when found in a loosely-built animal they indicate poor feeding quality, coarse flesh, and a large proportion of offal. Of course, refinement of bone may be carried so far as to result in impaired constitution, so that in this, as in other things, the safest course is to take the happy medium between extremes.

In considering the points of an animal there is one important law of breeding that steps in and claims our attention. This is the law of correlation; for example, a man with a big hand will likely have a big foot, or a beast with coarse legs and tail will likely have large coarse bones all through its skeleton. The head and horns furnish the best indications of the size of the bones. If these are fine and hard the rest of the bony framework will probably be in harmony with them.

The head should be rather small in proportion to the size of the remainder of the body, slightly dished, with a face tapering down to a fine muzzle. These points indicate fineness of bone. If the head is broad in front and behind the horns, it shows a large amount of nerve power, which is essential. The nostrils, eyes, and ears are the principal indications of constitutional vigor, and quiet disposition. The nostrils should be wide; the eyes prominent, bright and clear, with a mild expression; and the ears rather large, but fine in quality and alert. An animal with a restless eye and ear will be too nervous to fatten well.

The neck of a fattening animal is not a very important factor in determining its value; but it should be fine and clean cut where it joins the head, and be free from too much loose skin; while if it blends well with the shoulders and is free from the defect called "ewe-neck," it indicates a good feeder. The chest should be deep and broad, so that the heart and lungs may have free action and be well developed, thus showing good constitution.

We now come to consider the back, loins and hind-quarters, which are worthy of our attention not so much for their indications of quality, as for their ability to carry a large amount of the choice cuts of meat. The back should be broad and straight, with well-sprung ribs; the loins long and wide and level; the hind-quarters long from hip-bones to tail-head, carrying the width well back, and be well filled up all the way, and deep from the hips to the flank, which should be full; the round or buttock should not be round

at all when viewed from the side, but should come down at right angles to the back. A "pumpkin-buttock" is associated with dark colored, coarse grained flesh, which is also poorly flavored.

The handling qualities of animals furnish a guide to valuable characteristics. A skin that is soft, elastic, and moderately thick, is the best. If it is harsh and hard it indicates a slow feeder and poor flesh. If too thin and flabby it denotes weak constitution, and soft oily fat, and flesh lacking in firmness. The hair should be fine and soft and moderately long. If too short the animal will put on fat inside, instead of mixed with the flesh, while harsh coarse hair denotes poor feeding quality and late maturity.

In these remarks I have endeavored to lay principal stress upon those characteristics which are useful, leaving alone those which are termed "fancy points." I believe there is money in cattle, and even though the price of wheat may be high for a year or two, the best farmers advise us to "stay with the stock." As concerns the question of over-stocking the market, I think there is not much danger of doing this with anything but inferior stuff. In the cattle trade, as in other things, "there is plenty of room at the top."

Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association.

A meeting of the executive of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association was held in Winnipeg on the 16th of March. All the members were present: President A. Graham, F. W. Brown, W. S. Lister, James Bray, J. G. Barron, and the Secretary. It was resolved to ask the Government to again undertake the printing of the annual report of the joint stock breeders' associations, and the suggestion was made that it might be advisable, if the Government thought fit, to embody the reports of the several associations, such as the Stock Breeders, Dairymen, Farmers' Institutes and Horticultural Society into one volume, allowing the secretary of each association the usual number required for distribution.

Some changes were made in the representatives to local agricultural societies, and representatives were appointed to several additional local societies. It was decided that the association's diplomas be offered to agricultural societies upon the same conditions as last year, and that the name and registered number of the animal winning the diploma must in every case be furnished by the secretary of the agricultural society before the diploma will be sent out.

The following were named as expert judges of cattle. Beef Breeds.—W. Lynch, Westbourne; A. Graham, Pomeroy; J. Yule, Crystal City; W. S. Lister, Mid-dechurch; J. Renton, Deloraine; R. J. Phin, Moosomin, Assa; W. W. Fraser, Emerson; J. Mitchell, Castleavery; J. Bray, Longburn; J. G. Barron, Carberry; R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; J. E. Peaker, Yorkton, Assa; P. Thompson, Pilot Mound; W. Sharman, Souris; J. Brown, St. Jean. Dairy Breeds.—G. Steele, Glenboro; J. Bray, Longburn; J. Glennie, Orange Ridge; A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa; W. A. Scott, Emerson; D. Munroe, Winnipeg.

The following were recommended as judges of cattle at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition for 1899, in the order named:—Beef Breeds.—William Watt, Salem, Ont.; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; Captain T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont. Dairy Breeds.—William Stewart, Menie, Ont.; Professor G. E. Day, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.

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Shorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle.
Shropshire Sheep.

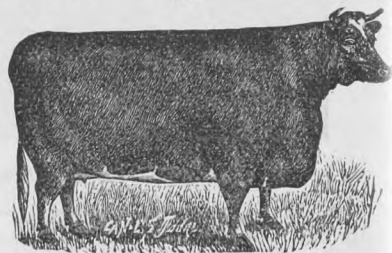
Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.

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THOS. GREENWAY, Prop.

Choice Young Bulls for Sale.

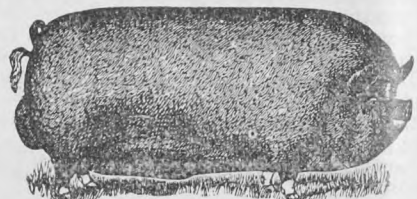


Sired by TOPSMAN, the champion Shorthorn Bull at Winnipeg in 1897, and STANLEY 6th.

Anyone wishing to obtain a bull possessing individual merit and of high breeding can make no mistake in writing

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.



LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
FOR SALE.

Sired by Perfection, Proud Victor, and Prince Highclere, out of such noted dams as Lady Bluff, Dina 4th, Maiden Lass and Lady Eaton; also a number of other large Sows. One fine litter for sale at present—dam, 1st prize yearling sow at Brandon Fair, 1898; sire, Prince Highclere. Orders taken for spring pigs; single or pairs not akin. I have a few choice young Boars fit for service, and some nice Sows in pig for sale. Write for prices.

R. MCKENZIE, High Bluff, Man.

It was decided to wait on the Government for a slight increase in the annual grant in order to meet current expenses, and assist in the inter-provincial trade in pure bred stock with the Northwest Territories.

It was also decided to request the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association to publish a report of the Shorthorn prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in the annual volume of the Shorthorn Herd Book.

As an offset to the extravagant statements that have appeared in the press of the province recently in regard to the state of health of the cattle of this country, the following resolution was passed

"This committee, therefore, ask the Government to make it incumbent on all public inspectors to make a detailed report of such inspection to the Minister of Agriculture, showing the sanitary condition of all barns inspected, said report to show the temperature at which the barn was kept during the four coldest months of each year, the quality and quantity of food and water furnished, and more especially the quantity of fresh air per head, per hour, going through the barn, and to make it a criminal offence for either an inspector or a newspaper to publish any such report, without the sanitary conditions being certified by the Minister of Agriculture."

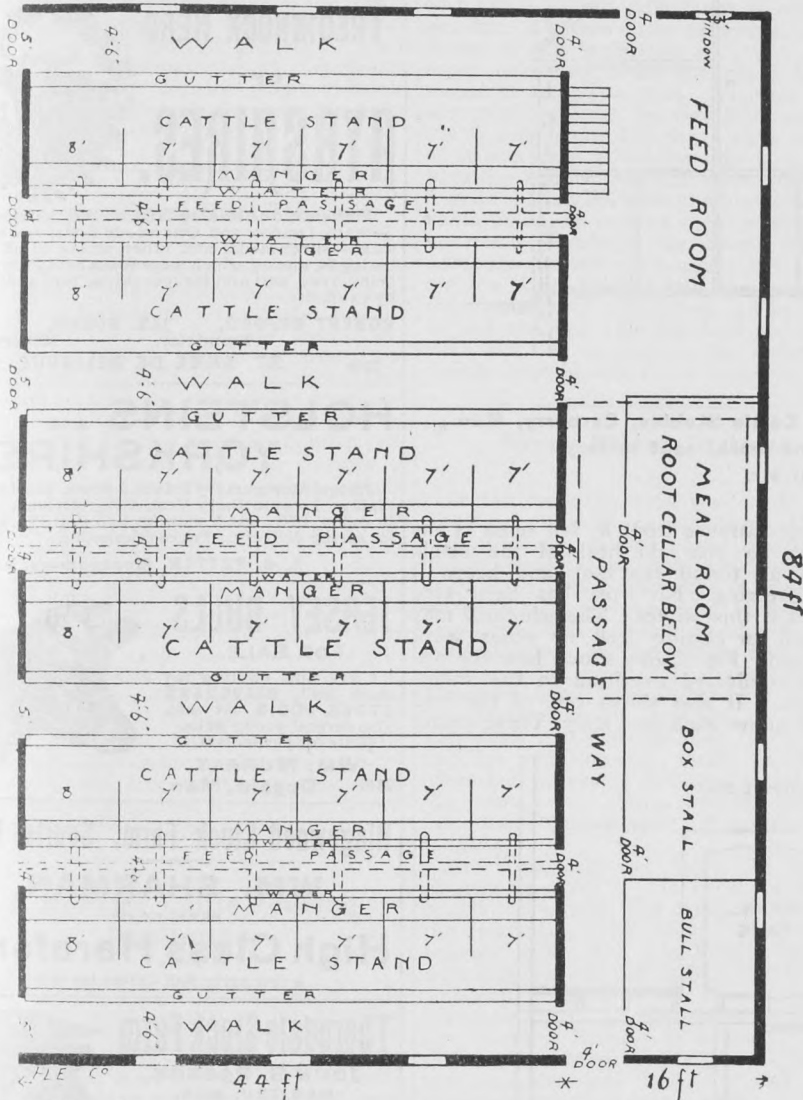


Fig. 1

Fig. 1. Ground plan of J. G. Barron's new Cattle Stables, Carberry, Man., showing the arrangement of stalls, feed passages, etc.

unanimously:—"That the Executive Committee of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association hereby protest against the false and misleading reports circulated regarding the health of the cattle of Manitoba. It appears from the reports, at public meetings, of the Health Inspectors and Dairy Inspectors of the City of Winnipeg, that the dairy barns of the city are kept in a disgustingly filthy and disgraceful condition. That the inspection of these dairies has been even more disgraceful than the barns themselves. It appears cattle from these pest houses have been tested, and quoted as a fair specimen of the health of the cattle of the province. This we deny, and we hereby affirm our belief that the cattle of this country, when kept under half decent sanitary conditions, are as healthy as any in the world.

J. G. Barron's New Barn.

As many of our readers are aware, Mr. Barron built a fine new barn last season. We take this opportunity of giving our readers a plan of the stables. While called a barn, it is not one in the true sense, as no provision has been made for driving into it, and never will be. The building is designed as a cattle stable, pure and simple, with storage room over head for hay, straw, etc. Hay will be put in by slings run on a carrier through a door in the east end of the gable, while the straw will be blown in with the blower of the separator through numerous doors along the sides of the building.

Reference to Fig. 1 will show the plan of the building. The portion containing

EVERY STABLE REQUISITE

Correspond with us if you require new or second-hand Carriages or Buggies of any description. New or second-hand single or double Driving or Work HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, RUGS, ROBES, BLANKETS, etc.

We have the largest and oldest-established Horse Market in Canada. Auction sales every Tuesday and Friday throughout the year. Private sales every day. Consignments solicited. Special terms made for car-loads.

WALTER HARLAND SMITH,

AMATEUR AND PROPRIETOR,

"Grand's Repository," Toronto, Canada.

Established 1856.

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF

CLYDESDALE HORSES



AND
SHORTHORN CATTLE.



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ontario. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.

FOR HEREFORDS

CALL ON OR WRITE TO

J. E. MARPLES,

Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.
(Pipestone Branch C.P.R.)

J. C. & A. W. FLEMING,
PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Breeders of **Cotswold Sheep, Poland China Pigs, Barred Rocks,** and other breeds of poultry.

Growers of all the best varieties of **POTATOES.** Seed for sale.

Send for Catalogue, and mention this paper.

English Berkshires—B.P. Rocks.

FOR SALE.

A litter of 11 farrowed in December, exceptionally well marked and good length. Another litter farrowed end of February, and a litter in March from Melody 19th (imp.). These are grand pigs.

JOHN LAHMER, Carville P.O., Ont.
Station & Telegraph Office—Richmond Hill, G.T.R.

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

"BOUNDARY STOCK FARM."

Breeder and Importer of

POLAND CHINA PIGS,

Finest breeding pairs not akin. Some fine young boars for sale for spring use, also young brood sows. Also several young Light Brahma Cockerels for sale.

FOR SALE One 2-year-old
SHORTHORN BULL,
Will exchange for young
Bull. **W. OLDS,** Pigeon Lake, Man.

WALNUT GROVE SHORTHORNS.

We are offering five Bulls from 7 mos. to 2 yrs. of age. Stock Bulls (imp.) Warfare (56712) and (imp.) Royal George (17106), and Centennial Isabella, Scotland Yet (23375), also a few Heifers.

A. & D. BROWN, Iona, Ont.

the cattle is 44x84. We may say right here that this portion is all that Mr. Barron got built last season before the winter overtook him, but this year the lean-to of 16 feet will be built to cover the root cellar, which is already built, and to afford box stalls and feed rooms. This winter a passage way taken off the double stalls next to the feed room gives access from stable to stable. When Mr.

let for foul air is over each door of the feed passage and is shown in Fig. 2. It is simply the space between two joists closed in with an opening through the outside wall. No air goes up through the feed chutes as they are closed at the bottom.

A geared windmill on the roof runs the pump in a driven well and supplies water for the 65 bbl. tank which is placed overhead—Fig. 3. It is surrounded by a jack-

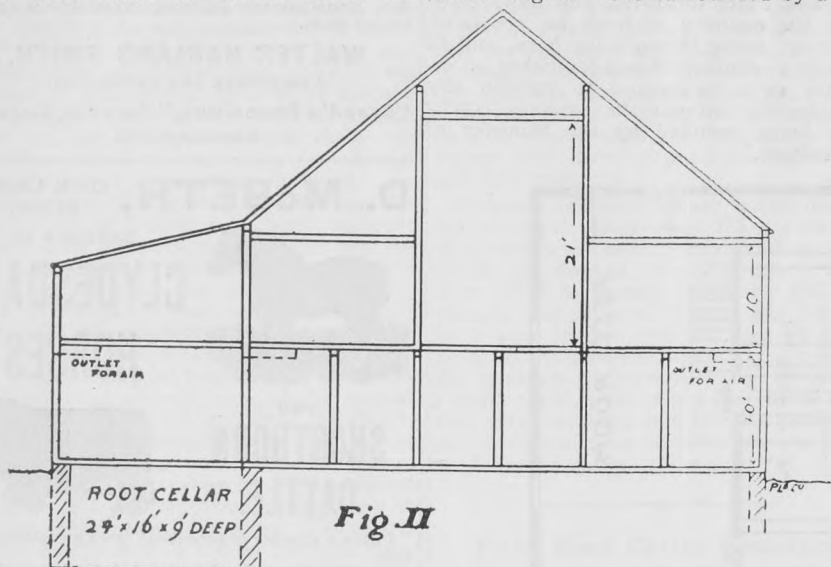


Fig. II. End elevation of J. G. Barron's new Cattle Stables, Carberry, Man., showing the structure of the frame work, root cellar, and outlets for foul air.

Barron gets this lean-to built, his buildings painted, and things fixed up, we hope to give our readers a good photo of them. To give one now would only be presenting half-finished work.

A glance at Fig. 1 shows that the stable is laid off as simply as possible into three feed alley ways with a row of cattle on either side. Mr. Barron's idea was to get in as many cattle as he could. The plan

et some distance from it, but open at the bottom so that the heat of the stable comes all round the tank and keeps it from freezing. No frost has been seen around it this winter. The windmill may be used for cutting feed or other work overhead. Fig. 3 also shows how the water is conducted overhead to the water-troughs. It also shows one of the feed chutes above each feed alley. These chutes

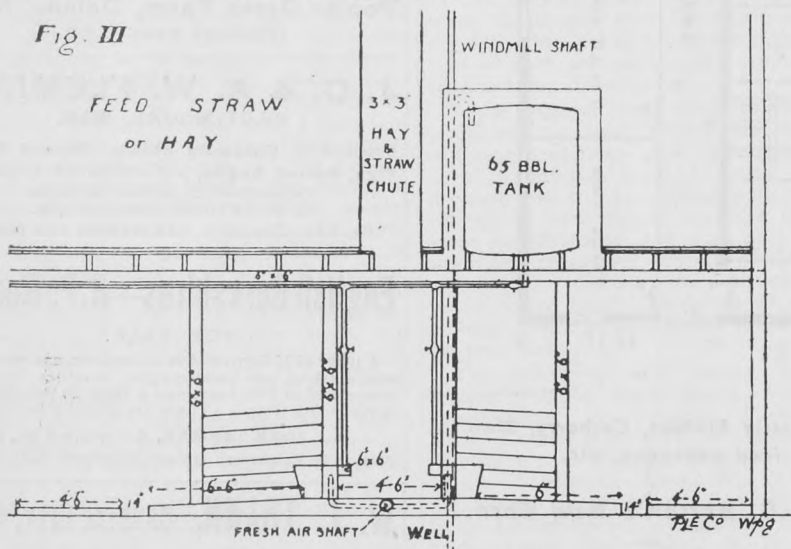


Fig. III. Elevation of a section of J. G. Barron's new Cattle Stables, Carberry, Man., showing one feed alley way, with water troughs, mangers, ventilating pipe, water tank, and method of distributing water.

is so simple that no explanations are needed. The floors throughout are of cement. The dotted lines under the feed passage show a six inch ventilation tile with three inch iron pipes going to the centre of each stall. There is a cap on the pipe and the air comes out through a number of holes in the side. These pipes are also shown in Fig. 3. A piece of sieving protects the outer end of the pipe. The out-

run up to quite a height and have doors at various heights for putting in feed. They are closed at the bottom so that no warm air gets up through them.

Fig. 2 shows an end elevation giving the plan of the structure of the barn. The height of the stable is 10 feet in the clear. The posts into which the divisions between the stalls are fastened are made of two pieces of 2x6, with a 2x4 between

WE HAVE ON HAND SEVERAL

Ayrshire Bull Calves

From 4 to 12 months, of best quality and finest breeding and milk qualities. Also

FANCY FOWLS.

We also offer Eggs in season from finest matings of the following varieties:—L. Brahmas, P. Cochins, S. G. and Colored Dorkings, Houdans, B. Minorcas, G. Wyandottes, Indian Game, G. Pencilled and S.S. Hamburgs, W.C.B., Golden and Silver Polands, S.C. White, Brown and Black, R.C. W. and R.C. Brown Leghorns, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks and Bronze Turkeys. Our fowls have won at Toronto, London and Ottawa, Cobourg and Peterboro shows in 1898.

Satisfaction guaranteed. We invite all who can to come and inspect our herd and flock.

For further Particulars write—

W. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.

TREDINNOCK HERD

OF

AYRSHIRES.



Winners at the leading fairs of 1898. Awarded at Toronto, London and Ottawa—16 firsts, two sweepstakes, silver medal and other prizes, in all numbering 34, among which were seven herd prizes, four being firsts, and first for four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor.

ROBERT REFORD, JAS. BODEN, Proprietor. Manager. ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES.

Gretqui Montgomery Prince, 3 years, dam Gretqui, (2nd at Toronto Dairy Test, 1895); diploma Bull at Brandon, 1898: one 5 months Bull Calf. Yorkshires for spring delivery. Prices reasonable.

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

JERSEY BULLS

FOR SALE.

I am now offering my stock Bull, BELVEDERE STOKES POGIS, for sale, also several young Bulls. Write for particulars.

WM. MURRAY, 2340 Dugald, Man.



Ridgewood Stock Farm, Souris, Man.

WM. SHARMAN,

BREEDER OF

High Class Herefords

A few early Bull Calves for sale.

Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOUL, MAN.

Breeder of SHORTHORNS. Long established, reliable pedigrees; straight dealing always. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Write early if you want them. 2185



JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

No. 50202. 2 years old in February. Solid color, black tongue and switch. Took 1st prize in Winnipeg as calf.

H. R. KEYES, Midway, Man.

Stallions for Sale.

I am offering for sale the imported Clydesdale stallion "HARRY'S BOY" (5069, vol. 9), light bay, splendid stock getter; in shape for a good season. Also the roadster stallion "PETER SHERIDAN."

WM. MAXWELL, Moropano, Man.

COMBAULT'S is the only reliable and safe CAUSTIC BALSAM on the market. It is manufactured in France and guaranteed as represented.

them. This leaves a groove for the division plank. On the top of these posts there is a 6x6 timber that carries the joists for the floor overhead, which is a double layer, being made of shiplap, tar paper and matched timber.

The building rests on a stone foundation. The sills are 2x6 plank and the studding is also 2x6. Outside the studding there is a layer of shiplap, then tar paper and siding. The building is well lighted by windows at the ends and large windows over the doors. Though the plan shows only two box stalls, yet when the building is completed each double stall in the two end stables can be turned into a box stall by simply closing a light gate. These gates are swung on the studding opposite the divisions of the stalls. When not in use they are hooked back against the wall out of the way. When a box stall is wanted the gate is swung round against the division post and hooked. Thus six box stalls can be made quickly in each end stable.

Inferior Canadian Steers.

At the recent stock breeders' meeting at Toronto the relative condition of steer feeding in Canada and the States was up for discussion. The fact was once more brought up that to ship a fat steer from Ontario to England costs \$6 more than it would to take the same beast from one of the middle Western States. Taking 100,000 head as the average number exported, that means a loss to Canada of \$600,000. But for every dollar lost to Canada in that way there are at least two thrown away because we send out an inferior quality of cattle. Our pure bred stock are certainly as well bred as their's to start with, but the breeding and feeding and management of our common beef stock are so much inferior that in open competition on a fair market we must take a cent, sometimes a cent and a half less for our beef than they get. Scottish sages say that it is good to have a pleasant conceit of yourselves, but it is much better to drop foolish self-complacency and try to find out the true sources of this inferiority and set ourselves to provide a remedy as far as lies in our power.

A Monster Cattle Feeding Institution.

Perhaps the biggest cattle feeding concern in the world is that of the Standard Cattle Co., of Ames, Nebraska. This company owns 5,000 acres and rents 4,000 more to raise food for the cattle it feeds. This work began 10 years ago with over 5,000 head and in the winter of 1897-98 over 9,000 were fed. The principal food is corn, raised on their own land at a cost last year of 16c. a bushel, the yield from 2717 acres being 41 bus. per acre. There is one large barn, 700x220 ft., in which 3,000 head are fed. The cattle are not tied by the neck, but are shut up loose in small pens with room to move, but not to turn in. From 10 years' experience a good deal is learned. In the first winter, 1886-87, the cattle were fed 151 days for a gain in weight of 138 lbs., less than 1 lb. live weight per day. Last year they fed 201 days for a gain of 257 lbs. per head. A little over 1 1-3 lb. per day is about the gain made over the whole time, but it must be noted that these are all range steers from Texas, Montana and Wyoming, perhaps roughly bred and bound to take unkindly to confinement of any sort. Besides those fed in the stables over 6,000 more are fed in open lots, about 300 head in one lot. The whole lot used to be dehorned, but for beasts to be fed in the

house this practice will be given up as it entails a loss of about a month's feed, besides the fact that healing is sometimes very slow. The cattle have water in front of them and a feed trough from which two rows of cattle eat. About 15 lbs. corn and 10 lbs. hay, with from four to seven bushels of oil cake in the season are fed in three meals daily to the indoor lot. Those that run out eat a good deal more and the indoor system seems the most profitable. The cleaning is done by running a stream of water along the gutters, and after this manure has got solid it is taken out on the land. All labor saving devices possible are employed, reducing the cost of attendance to less than \$2.50 a head for the whole 200 days. The cost for food and attendance is only 10c. per day. The low price of corn is a prime factor in the reduction of cost. In few other countries could such feed be produced at so low a cost. Its price fluctuates and one year the feed bill ran up to \$24.85 a head for 152 days, while in 1896-97 it was only \$12.80 for 215 days. Perhaps the age of the cattle when put up has a good deal to do with the moderate daily gains made, as well as their wildness and uncertain breeding, for beasts of good domestic breeding can make almost double the daily gain at half the age. It is the cheapness at which they can be bought in and the low cost for feed and attendance that the success of the undertaking mainly depends on.

Fancy Prices in Iowa.

In last issue mention was made of the fancy prices to which Herefords, the special stock of Missouri and sister States had reached. The following week an even more striking advance in values was made at sales in Iowa. The Polled Angus breeders made a much greater leap beyond previous averages than was reached by the white faces. I. Evans & Sons, Emerson, Iowa, sold 97 head for the hitherto undreamt of average of \$408.60. Gay Lad, a 6-year-old bull, made \$3,050, and his yearling son made \$1,005, and other bull calves of his get ran far up in the hundreds. Two females also ran into four figures, and a 6-months heifer to \$300.

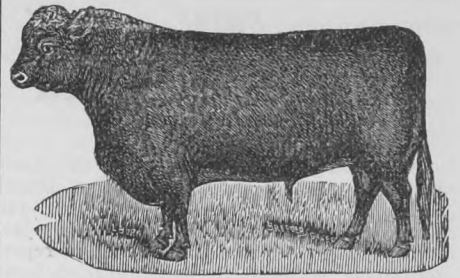
At West Liberty, Iowa, 91 head of Shorthorns sold for the excellent average of \$267.60 without any fancy lots to swell the record. One cow, Gipsy Maid, brought \$900. She was bought last year with a 2-days-old calf at her foot for \$500. The calf brought \$700. This is a pretty fair profit in 10 months' keep to the sellers, Messrs. Nichols & Gibson.

A smaller herd of Shorthorns at Wilton, Ia., also sold well, the bull Baron Cruickshanks 3, making \$600.

Farmers—To bring your horses into condition quickly for the spring work, there is nothing quite so good as a package of Bole's Condition Powders. 25c. for a pound package, at all druggists and general store keepers.

We should lose no opportunity to lay in good breeding stock if we are to stay in the business, and it will not do to delay the matter, for prices are continually advancing. Good stock and low prices will give better results than poor stock and good prices.

Every farmer and horse owner should be fortified for the spring work with a bottle of Bole's Liniment (stable size). A sure cure for wind galls, splints, curbs, sprains and strains. It also acts like magic on collar galls, old sores, cuts, wounds, etc. 50c. for a pint bottle. Family size, 25c.



Galloways

60 Head of pure-bred Cows and Heifers, and 30 Bulls and Bull Calves for sale from the old-established

herd of D. McCRAE, Guelph, Ont.

WOODBINE FARM,

CARBERRY, MAN.



AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

S. L. WYANDOTTES.

Am booking early orders for spring pigs, and can spare a few choice brood sows. The foundation stock of both swine and poultry is from imported stock. Birds properly mated at reasonable prices. Eggs \$2 per 13.—S. J. THOMPSON & SON, Box 28.

R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.



Breeder and Importer of

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

I have on hand some fine young stock of both sexes for sale, including *Royal Duke* (24640), a dark red 3-year-old. Write for prices before purchasing elsewhere.

STALLION FOR SALE.

Imported thoroughbred Stallion, "*FRED DOUGLAS*," by Rosierucian, dam Althotas, 6 years old, sound and all right. Price \$500.

Also five young thoroughbred mares, between 3 and 5 years old.

R. POWER, Box 186, Carberry, Man.

SHORTHORNS.

I have two first-class Bulls for sale between one year and a half and two years old; also a few Heifers (sired by "*Aberdeen*") rising two or nearly two years old, in calf to "*Crimson Knight*"—first prize Bull at Winnipeg last year. For particulars write—Wm. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.

HOPE FARM,

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, MAN.

Headquarters for GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Apply to T. M. CAMPBELL, Mgr.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE, TAMWORTH and LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS.

Have a nice lot of Boars ready for service, also young sows. 3 Ayrshire Bulls, also some choice cows and heifers. Crowded for room, and will make prices low. Caldwell Bros., Brery Bank Farm, Orchard, Ont.

Five Bulls for Sale.

THREE SHORTHORN, one 2-year-old, in splendid shape; two fine yearlings, fit for service.

TWO POLLED ANGUS, best blood. Pedigrees furnished with all animals.

G. B. MURPHY, Box 2, Carberry, Man.

BULLS FOR SALE.

I have for immediate sale the following Bulls:—Shorthorn, 4 years old, bred by Lister; Shorthorn, 2 years old, bred by Foley, best milking strain; Holstein, 1 year, son of *Glennie's Champion Cow*. Write early if you want one.

RICHARD WAUGH, Winnipeg.

SWINE.

Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.

A meeting of the directors of this association was held in Winnipeg on March 16th. There were present President Jas. Riddell, A. Graham, F. W. Brown, Jas. Yule and the secretary. The list of representatives to the local agricultural societies as revised, a few changes and some additions made. It was felt that the diplomas given by the association at the fairs throughout the province had been instrumental in advancing the interests of sheep and swine breeders and that this plan should be continued with much the same conditions, only that in future the name and registered number of the animal winning the diploma must be furnished to the secretary. It was also decided to have a new diploma engraved.

The \$100 grant from the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, to be given at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, was allocated as follows: To be distributed equally to the best boar and best sow in each class of pure bred swine.

The list of expert local judges are as follows:—Sheep.—J. Riddell, Rosebank; W. Wallace, Niverville; T. C. Usher, Carman. Swine.—R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; A. Graham, Pomeroy; W. Kitson, Burnside. Sheep and Swine.—J. Bray, Longburn; W. W. Fraser, Emerson; Jas. Elder, Virden; J. Glennie, Orange Ridge; Wm. Waldie, Cartwright; J. A. McGill, Neepawa; K. McIvor, Virden.

The following were nominated judges for the Winnipeg Industrial and the association's representatives asked to endeavor to have these judges secured in the order named:—J. C. Snell, London, Ont.; Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont.; James P. Phin, Hespeler, Ont.

It was resolved to request the Government to provide for the printing of the annual report as they had previously done, and it was suggested that if satisfactory to the Government, the reports of the various societies be bound in one volume. A deputation from the association waited upon the Government, asking for a slight addition to the grant to cover current expenses, which were increasing as the work of the association developed.

Management of Swine.

Experiments at the Wisconsin Experimental Station show that young pigs make as good gains when fed through the dam for a given quantity of feed as after weaning, when on the same feed. There is no danger from heavy feeding with young pigs, provided always that they are given the right kind of feed and sufficient exercise. Let the feed consist of milk, middlings, barley, wheat or rye, all ground together, with some corn. Corn may be ground to meal or fed soaked. Feeders must never forget that when pigs are heavily fed they must have an abundance of exercise. If it is summer, let them run in a pasture of clover or blue grass; if winter, they must be turned out into the yard, and if fat must be driven about for exercise. Pigs which die of thumps do so because of excessive fat.

In pig management care should be taken to give the pigs feed which has bulk or volume. It will not do to feed growing pigs and breeding stock corn only, which is well enough for fattening hogs; use middlings, milk, ground barley, swill, etc., with sour corn for pigs. For shoots and breeding stock cook potatoes, beets or other roots in an old iron kettle and add some cut clover hay to give the mixture volume. To this mixture add some meal, middlings, bran or other meals.

With one feed a day of such a mixture as this the stomachs of shoots and breeding stock are kept filled with feed without getting too much nourishment. Pigs kept on concentrated feed have a small digestive tract and do not make good breeders, nor do they fatten as well. Some unground oats may be fed to breeding stock. Scatter the grains thinly over the floor or clean piece of ground and let the sow pick them up one grain at a time.

This will give them exercise. For young pigs oats are an excellent feed, but they should be ground and the hull sifted out. The hull need not be wasted but fed to cows. Some oats and bran are always in order for breeding stock to give volume to the feed as well as to furnish them with nourishing food. The main rules to be followed in successful pig management are: Give the animals a variety of feed, not using much corn until bone and muscle have been formed. For breeding stock use coarse feeds. Heavy feeding may be practiced on young hogs and with fattening animals. All pigs, except when fattening, should have an abundance of exercise. If this cannot be given the feed should be materially reduced.

While the brood sow should not be fat, it is equally important that she should be kept in good condition by liberally feeding the right kind of food. This is necessary to enable her to suckle well a reasonably large litter of pigs. In doing this the draught is to some extent upon the accumulated flesh resulting from the feeding previous to farrowing, as well as upon the daily feed received while nursing her young. She must be built up and strengthened for the occasion. The kind of food is important, as much as and perhaps more than the quantity. It must not be heating. But little of any corn should be fed. Bran, shorts and oats are good and roots also, in fact all the foods that are both laxative and nutritious. Exercise is necessary to the healthy condition of the sow and the wholesomeness of the milk. A good plan is to have a small pasture in which the mother sow can run with her young and get all the green food she needs in connection with her regular feed.—Professor W. A. Henry.

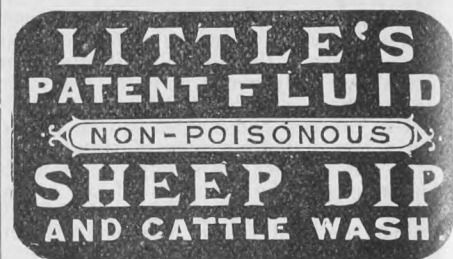
An Ontario paper is responsible for the following: "Messrs. Watson Bros., Kleinburg, York Co., have one of the most prolific brood sows in the county. She is of the Yorkshire White variety, and gave birth on Friday last to 26 pigs, thirteen of which are living and hearty and thirteen are dead. This is a most singular case, as it is the largest number we have ever heard of around here." And we think anywhere else.

A skilled breeder says in an exchange: "Experience seems to teach that it is the better practice not to breed very many, if any, sows to a boar intended to give the best account of himself in the breeding pen, until he is at least a year and a half of age. If allowed to serve at an earlier age, he will be inclined to become restless and fret, and thus greatly hinder proper development. If kept away from sows until that age, as a rule he will not only be a better individual, but be of a much quieter disposition, be a much surer breeder, and get stronger and better litters of pigs. Many feel that they can not afford to wait the time suggested before using the boar for service; this would seem to be true, for the reason that most persons imagine that the boar as well as the brood sow should go to the shipper at two or three years of age. It is the experience of the most painstaking breeders that boars and sows properly developed become much more valuable as they grow older, and may be profitably used even up to ten and twelve years of age."

AYRSHIRES.

A fine 4-year-old Cow, with 3-month Heifer Calf; two 3-year-old Cows, one with calf; one 2-year-old Heifer, and a fine large 16-month-old Bull. All imported. Bull not related. Price right.

A. MUTTER, "Brandon," Man.



The Original

Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip.

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all Insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free from Infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.


BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 Cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.

Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1873



FENCE MACHINE

is especially adapted for fencing in the Northwest. It will weave on any kind of wire, including barb, will weave heavier wire and more in a day than any other machine made. PRICE \$6.

Call on
M. A. FERRIS, P. LA PRAIRIE, AGENT,
Or write M'CREGOR, BANWELL & CO
WINDSOR, ONT.

SEED WHEAT.

I have 1,000 bushels of Bluestem Wheat, free from weed seed. Seed from Minneapolis. This is a very heavy yielder on light or worn-out land. It is a red wheat, and grades No. 1 hard. Will sell at 60c. per bushel. Bags 15c. each.

CHAS. LOWES, Box 112, Carberry, Man.

BIG MONEY FOR AGENTS THE STAR RIVETER

For MENDING HARNESS, BELTING, etc. Indispensable to Farmers, Liverymen and Threshermen. STAR RIVETER complete, with 50 tubular rivets, \$1.00. Best selling article ever introduced. Agents write for special prices and territory.

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STUMP PULLERS

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Plan to Raise the Standard of Canadian Bred Stock.

The committee appointed to wait on the Ontario Government and ask for a grant of \$1,000 to be used for the purpose of extending interprovincial trade met in Toronto on Wednesday, March 15th, 1899. The committee was composed of the following gentlemen: D. G. Hanmer, Burford; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Geo. Green, Fairview; Wm. Jones, Mt. Elgin; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Richard Gibson, Delaware; Dr. Jas. Mills, Guelph; John I. Hobson, Guelph; Peter Christie, Manchester; J. D. Howden, Whitby; Wm. Smith, Columbus; R. Miller, Stouffville; W. E. Butler, Dereham Centre; Jos. E. Brethour, Burford; Major John A. McGillivray; J. W. Wheaton, B. A.

The following resolution was carried:—"That this committee, composed of representative stockmen, are unanimously in favor of the plan outlined at the Directors' meetings of the Live Stock Associations to extend interprovincial trade in pure bred live stock, and consider it most important that in the interests of the country generally government assistance should be given in order to energetically pursue the policy laid down."

The committee waited on the Ontario Cabinet on Thursday, March 15th. The points brought to the notice of the government were: The general plan as outlined: the growth and present work of the Associations; history of the lists of stock for sale and how published: that breeders and importers of pure bred live stock have not made money out of their business in proportion to the benefit the country at large has received from their work; the desirability of extending the lists of stock for sale.

It is proposed that the government set aside \$1,000 to be used by the Live Stock Associations in extending interprovincial trade in pure bred live stock. This will be done by publishing monthly a list of stock each member of the Live Stock Association has for sale and placing the list in the hands of all farmers and breeders throughout Canada. During the past year considerable work has been done in this direction by the associations with the funds now at their disposal, but with an additional sum much more work can be done which will be of great value to the province.

One of the great detriments to the rank and file of the farmers going into the business of raising pure bred stock is that they cannot procure purchasers for their stock at remunerative prices—they cannot get more for them than they can for grades. The reason for this is the smaller breeder has not enough stock to advertise extensively, and therefore it is not known that he has thoroughbred stock for sale. The scheme proposed will provide means by which the smaller breeder can get rid of his stock, neighboring farmers will see that the pure bred stock is sold and will be willing to raise more themselves. This will eventually raise the standard of all stock raised in the country.

It is a fact at the present time in the Montreal market American cattle are worth from 1c. to 1½c. more than Canadian cattle. The associations propose to publish the Breeders' Directory, one in the east and one in the west, also to continue the one already published in Ontario. The Directory will be published in papers having the largest circulation in the district in which they are published. Any member of an association will have the privilege of advertising monthly all over Canada the stock he has for sale.

Among the Breeders.

Jas. Bray, Longburn, has recently sold a fine 16-months-old Yorkshire boar, Showman 3rd, to S. J. Thompson, V.S., Carberry.

A Polled Angus cow in Aberdeenshire began business as a 3-year-old by dropping twins. She has just dropped her third pair of twins and is only five years old.

Jas. Strang, of Baldur, recently sold "Baldur Beacon," an eight-months-old bull, and Dewdrop, a heifer, to Joseph A. Calverley, of Treesbank. We believe the sales were profitable to both buyer and seller.

Colquhoun & Beattie, of Brandon, have added to the Clyde stock of that district by the purchase of the well-known prize-winner, Erskine Lad, from John Ewens, of Morden. They intend travelling him in the Brandon district.

C. D. Rex, Elkhorn, has bought from W. J. Helliwell, Oak Lake, a dozen young Shorthorns, with which to start a breeding herd. One is a yearling bull by Lancer. The females comprise two prize-winning 2-year-olds, by Jubilee Chief, an aged cow, and nine yearlings by Chief of Roseland.

W. D. Flatt, Trout Creek Stock Farm, Hamilton, Ont., writes:—"The demand for Shorthorns, for both bulls and females, is increasing. I have disposed of 28 head of Shorthorns in five weeks. My herd now numbers over 70 head. I have had 18 cows calve recently, 16 of them being bull calves, and I invite inspection. I have a number of young bulls promising enough to mix in any company."

Joseph Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater, write:—"We have made a highly satisfactory list of sales; never had so many enquiries before. We have sold 22 head for \$3450. For six of these we got \$1,200. Have had 25 head on wheat straw all winter. They are coming through extra good, and all but one were under 10 months old. Expect about 60 calves this spring. All our show cows are due to calve. We think of showing at Winnipeg this year. Let the other fellows look out."

Wm. Martin, of Hope Farm, reports an unusually heavy enquiry for Galloways this season. He has sold all his young bulls, one going to David Timlick, of St. Jean, and nine to Messrs. Gordon & Ironside, who are shipping them west. Eastern breeders having sold nearly all their bulls for American and western shipments, it was impossible for Mr. Martin to get outside stock to fill the demand by farmers here. He could have sold three times as many as he had on hand this spring.

Jacob Shunk, of Carman, has recently purchased from John Vipond, of Brooklyn, Ont., the Clydesdale stallion, "The General" (2339), rising four years old. This horse won second place at the Spring Horse Show at Toronto in April, 1898, in heavy competition. He is a beautiful dapple bay, of magnificent form, with extra fine clean bone and weighs about 1900 lbs. He will be travelled this season around Carman, and we must congratulate the farmers in that district in having so good a horse available.

D. McBeth, Oak Lake, writes:—"I have just recently sold to John Galbraith, of Brandon, the Clydesdale horse, "Billy Brown," (1783), Vol. VI. of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada. This horse has proved to be a good and sure stock getter, and I have no doubt he will do good service in the Brandon district, as he has gone into the hands of a good and popular horseman. I have also sold several Shorthorns at good prices to good

men. The rest of my stock are coming through the winter in good form."

Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, writes:—"I have recently made sales of bulls to James Henderson, Brandon, and to Robert Rodgers, of Elkhorn. These are two good bulls and I expect they will be heard of again. Mr. Rodgers, writing about his bull, says: 'The bull arrived all right, and I am much pleased with him. I do not think I could have been better suited had I gone down and chosen him myself. He is all I could desire, and a good calf for his age.' I have a nice 3-year-old bull for sale and he will go cheap."

W. S. Lister, of the Marchmont Farm, Middlechurch (seven miles north of Winnipeg), writes us:—"The new importations are doing well. The imported yearling bull, 'Prince Alpine,' from the same grand-dam (Lady Ythan 4th), as the highest priced female (Lady Aberdeen) at the sale, and also 'Royal Don,' so favorably known up here by his championship of 1894, and by his stock following in his footsteps more recently. The yearling, 'Caroline 11th,' is as pretty as a picture and as good as they can be got. While the 2-year heifer, 'Crocus 24th,' the best female of Mr. Arthur Johnston's importation, has had no great opportunity of displaying her merits in flesh—having dropped her second calf—a nice roan bull (imported in dam) before three years old. Manitoba breeders are marking the new era of demand for beef getting sires by five imported bulls this winter—probably more than has come west in the last 10 years. Possibly none may appear successfully at the larger shows, and will accordingly be depreciated by the local home grown article, but being weaned at three or four months—jolted around in ships and cars, in three different climates, will not give them an extra good finish, and they should be judged by their riper appearance, and more especially by the stock they leave. The Marchmont herd is now composed of about 60 Shorthorns and a grade cow for the house. I have sold six in the last fortnight, but still have about 15 bulls left of ages two weeks to two years for sale. I don't think I have ever had a better herd all through, though I have had as many as 12 imported animals at one time against only four just now."

PLANS FOR FARMERS' ELEVATORS.

The undersigned (designer and builder of Roland Farmers' Elevator) will be pleased to furnish figures for plans and building of farmers' elevators. Correspondence solicited.

ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Roland, Man.

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MAMMOTH WHITE
GIANT PROLIFIC
YELLOW DENT
IMPROVED LEAMING

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SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Ask your dealer for samples and testimonials.



Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Acute Inflammation of the Bowels.

Jas. Glennie, Arden:—"I lost a very fine horse a few days ago. He had been thriving all right and was at work all day. Commenced eating when put in the stable at night. Shortly after took sick, lying down and rolling almost continuously. Appeared to be suffering dreadful pain. Would contract all his muscles, throw back his head, open his mouth and almost scream in agony. Appeared to get easier toward morning, but shortly after he began to tremble and sweat, panting heavily, when he dropped and died, fourteen hours after taking sick. I gave him baking soda and later one quart raw linseed oil. Gave three doses of aconite, 30 drops in a dose, during the night. Opened him and found the bowels black and full of wind or gas. Stomach had a great many bots attached, also a lot of worms eight to ten inches long. The passage leading from the stomach to the bowels was full of bots and worms. How should he have been treated?"

Answer.—Your horse died of acute inflammation of the bowels. The relief of pain which he experienced shortly before death was because the inflamed parts had then become gangrenous or dead, and had no feeling in them. The cause of the inflammation is difficult to locate without further knowledge, but I doubt whether the presence of the bots and worms could account for such a sudden and acute case. The symptoms more nearly resemble those seen when part of the bowel has accidentally become twisted on itself, causing a stoppage in the movement of the contents and compressing the veins and arteries at the twisted part. This is a condition that is not uncommon in horses and is entirely beyond the help of medicine, so that it would be a waste of time to discuss modes of treatment.

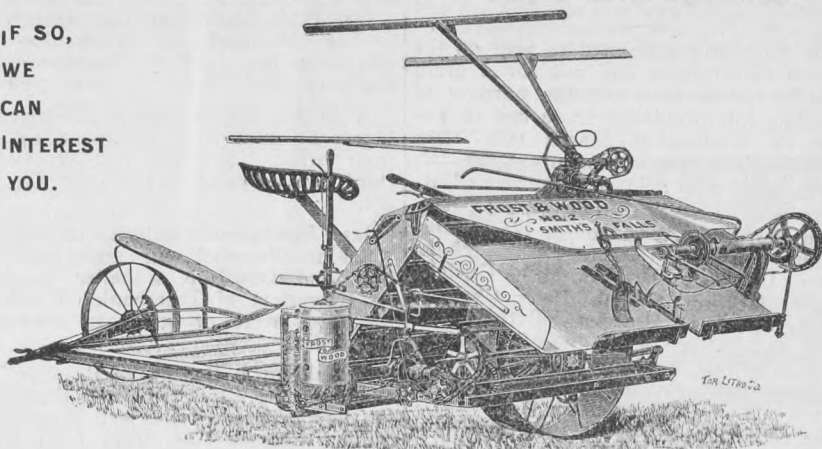
A Sick Sow.

Subscriber, Hayfield, Man: "I have a well bred Berkshire sow that took sick about three weeks ago. When first noticed she was running in the yard with sixteen others, but seemed a little unsteady in her gait. Gradually she grew worse. Twice she seemed to be mending, but took a relapse, until now she can only stagger to her feet by being helped. Sometimes she seems to be in pain. Sometimes seems to be hiccupping. Is in a good warm roomy pen; got leave to run outside once or twice a week for an hour or two when the weather was fine. I first separated her from the rest and gave her a dose of salts and some sulphur. She eats well. I feed her shorts and milk, but she is always getting weaker. Kindly advise me through your columns what to do for her."

Answer.—The symptoms are rather indefinite, but point to the intestines as the

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Gives no trouble in Harvest Time. Write for a Catalogue.

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seat of trouble. I would advise a good dose of santonin, followed after three hours by a dose of castor oil. Starve the sow for twelve hours and then give the dose of santonin mixed with a little meal, so that she will eat it up clean. Twenty grains is a full dose for a large sow, and three or four ounces of castor oil. Reduce the dose in proportion to size and age. Alter the feed to oatmeal and skim-milk and boiled barley and roots for a change.

N.B.—Your letter would have been answered in the previous issue if you had not put an American stamp upon it. It only reached us through the dead letter office after five days' delay.

Oestrus During Pregnancy.

Punch, Fleming, Man: "1. I have a cow, six years old, was bred last August, and thought she was in calf. She came in season in beginning of February, and at intervals of 18 and 19 days since. She acted same two years ago. Is this a common occurrence, or do you think there is anything wrong with her? 2. How soon will a sow breed again after farrowing?"

Answer.—The appearance of oestrus, or "heat," during pregnancy is unusual, but not uncommon. At the same time there may be reason to question whether your cow is actually in calf or not. She may have aborted early in pregnancy without attracting your notice. If she is undoubtedly in calf it is simply an unusual condition, but not inconsistent with a state of good health.

2. The usual time is nine days.

Warty Growth in Eye.

E. G., Beaconsfield: "Five months ago my cow had a little scratch at the bottom of her eye. I tried all kinds of things to cure it—iodine, bluestone, etc. Now it hangs out about one and a half inches. It looks like rotten beef. The cow often bruises it with her foot and rubs it against the manger. It is about three inches in diameter and still growing. She is healthy and in calf. What shall I do for it?"

Answer.—This is probably a cancerous growth known as Fungous Haematodes, rather frequent in eyes of cattle. It is incurable by any but surgical methods, and the sooner after calving you have her operated upon the better.

DON'T TRIFLE WITH LUMP JAW.



Lump Jaw is an infectious disease. One case may infect a whole herd, or distribute the germs of disease over your pastures. Rely on

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

to stamp out the pest as soon as it appears. This remedy originated in

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The success of **FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE** has led to numerous imitations. Do not be imposed on by them. The labels and circulars can be imitated, but the Cures cannot. Get the genuine, and be sure of results. Money promptly refunded if the remedy ever fails.

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Injury to Back—An Unthrifty Mare.

Rudyard, Stonewall, Man.: "Would you kindly answer through your columns the following: 1. A colt, coming three years old, has a swelling on his back between hook bone and back bone on right side. He has the bad habit of rolling in stable, and I have frequently found him struggling to get up and unable to do so without some assistance to get him into a proper position. My idea is that he may have over-strained himself. He seems to walk a little stiffly. In fair condition. Can I do anything to remove it? How can I prevent him from rolling in stable? 2. Mare, eight years old, nervous disposition, poor condition, poor appetite. Was in fairly good condition in fall. Am feeding half-gallon oat chop three times a day, with a little boiled oats at night, with a portion of salt and boiled flax seed in it. Feed hay in morning and wheat straw twice a day. Enjoys her grain, but will sometimes take nearly all day to eat a feed of hay which the other horses will eat up clean in two hours. Is allowed out for a run when watered, and will always lead the way in a scamper. Has a drive of four or five miles three times a week. A V.S. gave me some powders for her, but they did no good. She looks very smart. Has never had worms to my knowledge, and shows no signs of any now. Coat very fair. What would you advise me to do to get her into better shape?"

Answer.—The probability is that your colt has hurt the muscles of his back while rolling or trying to get up from an unnatural position. You should rub the affected muscles with some good embrocation. To prevent rolling in the stall take a small rope or strap long enough to reach from the ceiling to within two feet of the floor. Fasten one end to the ceiling above the colt's head, and the other to the strap of the halter just behind the ears. As it is impossible for a horse to roll unless he can get the top of his head on the ground this should effectually prevent rolling. 2. Have your mare's teeth examined by a veterinary surgeon. They probably require filing.

Feeding Bran and Potatoes.

Hector, Moose Mountain, Assa.: "Please inform me through your columns the best way of feeding bran to a new milk cow, to obtain the best results as a milk producer. What quantity of potatoes may be fed to a horse without doing him any harm?"

Answer.—1. Take a pail of bran and pour boiling water upon it and stir until thoroughly wetted. Add a tablespoonful of salt, and cover with a piece of blanket or carpet for an hour. Give this to the cow twice a day when you milk her.

2. If our correspondent wishes to find out the largest quantity of potatoes that his horse will eat without becoming sick, he will have to experiment for himself, for the amount will depend largely upon the digestive capacity of that particular animal. Raw potatoes contain an injurious principle called solanine and, when fed in large quantities, this causes in horses a severe diarrhoea. Boiling destroys this property of potatoes, and consequently there is no danger in giving large quantities of potatoes if they are boiled. Raw ones should be fed sparingly. Four or five large ones are enough for an average horse per diem, and are a useful addition to the diet from their alterative and laxative properties. Small potatoes should not be given, as there is danger of the horse swallowing one whole and becoming choked. If fed in too large quantities they have a depressing effect on digestion, and have been known to lower the percentage of other foods digested.

Softening Water.

Prairie, Langenburg, Assa.: "Would you please inform me, through the columns of your valuable paper, 1, if there is any cheap and harmless way by which hard water can be softened to be used for watering horses? My horses drink hard water from the well, and their coats get rough. I notice when, in spring, they drink from sloughs, their coats become more glossy. 2. Is there any practical way to set posts in a stable without putting them in the ground, and yet have them solid? I intend building this summer, and posts rot too quickly. I wish to avoid this. 3. Horses fed hay gathered from sloughs on the prairie, along with oats, become very wormy, what is the reason and cure for the same, if any?"

Answer.—1. The softening of water is attained by adding to it some chemical which will neutralize the substances in the water which occasion the hardness. All hard waters are not similar in composition. Some owe their hardness to one element, some to another, and the chemical which will soften one kind of hard water may be of no use with another. So that the first step is to have the water analysed and find out the cause of its hardness, then the proper chemical can be selected to soften it. Without this knowledge of the composition of the water any attempt to soften it is of the nature of an experiment, and may do more harm than good.

2. The posts may be set in cement. Dig the hole a little larger than the post, and fill with cement well rammed down. If this is too expensive, the posts may be well coated with hot tar, to protect them below the ground. When prepared in this way the posts will last a long time.

3. Hay made from slough grass contains the ova (eggs) of many of the lower forms of animal life, and among them may frequently be found the ova of intestinal worms. These infest the hay in this way. During the summer months the droppings of worm-infested horses fall upon land in the neighborhood of a slough. These droppings contain myriads of the ova of these intestinal worms and when rain comes it washes these ova into the nearest stream or slough. These waters then are polluted, and as the grasses growing in the margin rise above the water level each stalk has had polluted water drying upon it and here and there leaving ova deposited. The subsequent cutting and curing of the hay has no effect upon the vitality of these ova, which are ready to hatch out and develop into mature worms as soon as they reach the stomach of the proper animal. Prevention may break the chain at any point of the vicious circle. The horse may be cleared of worms by suitable vermifuge medicines. Hay may be grown on cultivated land. Horses never allowed to drink water out of sloughs.

Time for Digestion.

Reader, Morris: "Would like to know how long, as a rule, after feeding, will a horse carry weed seeds?"

Answer.—The usual time required for food to pass through the digestive tract of a horse is about 48 hours.

Is It Lump Jaw?

C. B., Longlaketon: "Lump came under calf's jaw during winter about size of a hen's egg. Seems quite loose and getting larger. Is it lump jaw?"

Answer.—The swelling may be lump jaw or a swollen lymphatic gland, but probably the former. Treatment by iodide of potassium will do good in either case. Give half a drachm twice a day dissolved in a little water.

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before the farmers and cattle breeders. We have proven it a cure and leaves no visible trace of the disease.

We will absolutely guarantee it to cure all cases.

If it fails, we will return the money to the purchaser.

PRICE, \$2.00

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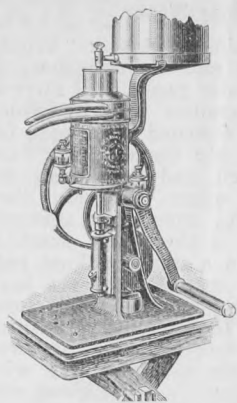


Dairy Association Meetings.

As announced in the last issue of The Farmer, the Manitoba Dairy Association held local conventions at various points throughout the province. The first of these meetings was held at Birtle. D. W. McQuaig, of Macdonald, president of the association, was one of the speakers. He explained why the meeting was held and gave an interesting address on the care of milk. Beginning with the milk house on the farm, he said it should be scrupulously clean and gave an instance where there was trouble at one creamery through a patron carelessly placing a bottle of turpentine in the milk house. It tainted his cream and spoiled the whole day's churning at the creamery. He instanced this to show how easily milk was affected and how necessary it was to observe the greatest care in handling it. It is no trouble for the butter maker to make good butter from good cream, his trouble always comes from a few patrons who will not take the proper care of their cream. He believed that the creamery could be made a good success. It had been successful at several points in the province, which showed that if the farmers would set about it in the right way and all work together it could be made a grand success. He thought the farmers of Manitoba were making too much dairy butter, which sold for low prices, and not being uniform in either quality or color, was not wanted, while for good creamery butter, besides the local demand, there was also a chance to export it. Thus by working together they would have two strings to their bow. He was followed by J. H. Harper, of Newdale, who spoke on "The Duty of the Patron to the Creamery." S. Larcombe, of Birtle, in a humorous speech, urged the farmer to stand by the creamery. Other speakers followed. The meeting was well attended and was a successful one.

The meeting at Minnedosa was not so largely attended. Mr. McQuaig and Geo. Harcourt, of The Nor'-West Farmer, were the speakers. The farmers of Minnedosa seem to be adverse to attending farmers' meetings.

The next meeting of the series was held at Pilot Mound. There was a large attendance and the meeting was a most enthusiastic one. Miss E. Cora Hind, secretary of the Dairy Association, explained the object of the meeting, gave a brief synopsis of the work of the association, and urged those present to join and help along its work. Mr. Harcourt then spoke on "How to Obtain a Good Dairy Herd." This address will appear in full in our next issue. David Munroe, of Winnipeg, was the next speaker. He endorsed what Mr. Harcourt had said about the value of extra and liberal feeding as being necessary to the highest development of the milk flow. He gave examples from his own herd of the value of weighing and testing each cow's milk, for by this means he was enabled to pick out his best cows and cull out the poor ones that were not giving him a profit. He thought it necessary for every farmer to test his cows. He spoke very favorably of both green barley and oats as excellent feed for cows. He gives his cows dry whole oats instead of grain for a week or two before calving, and had found it pre-



TO THE DAIRYMEN OF Manitoba and N. W. T.

We beg to call your attention to our having opened a branch of our business at Winnipeg, where we will carry a complete line of all articles required in the manufacturing of Butter and Cheese for either Creamery or Dairy, and at such prices as will save you money.

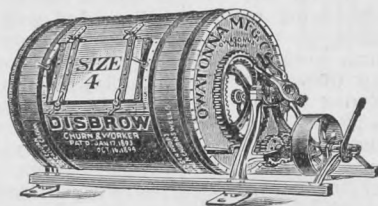
Heading our list of goods stands the DE LAVAL-ALPHA Power and Hand Separators, which are considered by all dairy and creamery authorities to be the best ever placed on the market.

Our object in opening this branch is to be nearer the dairymen of Manitoba and the N.W.T., so as to be in direct communication with those who have favored us with their patronage in the past, and also to be in position to better take care of our old as well as new customers.

The DE LAVAL-ALPHA machines are known the world over as the best constructed and most durable Separators in the market, and we shall be pleased to demonstrate this fact to any one interested, either by a public competitive test with milk at any and all conditions or we will allow anyone contemplating buying, a full trial of our machines before purchasing. Bear in mind that the cheap machine, incapable of doing thorough work in the end, becomes a very dear article.

For particulars address:

THE CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.,
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Men who have achieved success are those who take advantage of every facility which the world affords in their particular line. The "DISBROW" Combined Churn and Butter Worker for which we have accepted the sole agency for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories marks a new era in factory butter making. It is a factory in itself as it will churn, wash, salt and work 50 to 100 lbs. of butter in one continuous operation, while it occupies no more space than an ordinary box churn and requires less power. It saves rent, fuel, labor and time and makes more and better butter than the ordinary box churn. Send to us for catalogues and further information.

CREAM SEPARATORS.

We may remind you we are a long way ahead of the procession in this line. The sale of our "Alexandras" this year already is unprecedented and "The Melotte," a hand machine for use in herds of 20 cows or upwards, has proved itself to be even more than we at first claimed. We have printed a new Price List of Dairy Goods. Drop a post card and get one.

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POPULAR FASHIONS, NEW YORK CITY, DEPT. 249 A, P. O. BOX 2617.

vent milk fever. This was an idea he had obtained from The Farmer some years ago, and it had been worth a good deal of money to him. He spoke of the loss occasioned by lice in dairy cows. He found them an expensive luxury, as they tapped his pocket pretty heavily. He then gave his experience with corn and the methods he followed in growing it. His methods were given in our report of the conventions. Numerous questions were asked and several local men had a few words to say.

The meeting at Manitou the next day was not as large as the meetings usually are in this progressive district, on account of a blizzard. Still there was a most enjoyable meeting and a very fair attendance. The addresses were practically the same as at Pilot Mound. The evening's programme was enlivened by choice selections of music by a number of the young ladies and W. E. Baldwin gave a jolly comic song, "Hurrah for the Shorthorns," which brought down the house. In moving a vote of thanks to the speakers, Dr. Young called attention to the fact that all the young ladies who furnished music were farmers' daughters.

On Saturday afternoon Messrs. Munroe and Harcourt addressed a meeting of the Mennonite farmers at the village of Rosseff. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one and the school-house was well filled. It was in charge of Johan Duck, Mr. Tiesen and Mr. Loewen.

On Monday, April 3rd, the sixth of this series of local dairy conventions was held at McGregor. Though the attendance was small the meeting was an instructing one. D. W. McCuag, representing the Dairy Association, pointed out the aims and objects and the reason why these meetings were being held. C. C. Macdonald, Provincial Dairy Superintendent, spoke, by special request, on "The Accuracy of the Oil Test Churn." Mr. Macdonald showed that when due care was exercised in sampling the cream and in churning the samples, the test was absolutely reliable. He also spoke of the advisability of securing good butter-makers and keeping them from year to year. S. J. Thompson, V.S., Provincial Veterinarian, gave an interesting address on "The Breeding and Care of the Dairy Cow."

To the Cheese Manufacturers of Manitoba.

C. C. Macdonald, Provincial Dairy Superintendent, has sent out the following circular to cheesemakers:—

"As the cheese season will soon be upon us, it is time all cheese-makers in Manitoba began to think of beginning preparations for making and selling the best possible article that can be produced. We must strive as cheese-makers to turn out of the factories an article that will meet with favor wherever it may go; we must do this if we hope to compete with the cheese produced in other provinces, in the markets that are at hand.

There was one serious fault found with Manitoba cheese last year, and in most cases, I regret to say, was justly so. The fault was in the curing of the cheese after they were put in the curing room. In many cases the cheese were shipped too green, that is, they were shipped too soon after they were made, and in some cases there was no preparation made to properly cure the cheese when they were in the room. There should be a stove in every cheese curing room and a fire kept in the stove when the temperature of the room would go below 65 degrees. This is very important indeed.

Curing Cheese.—It does not matter how well the cheese may be made in the make room; if it is not kept at a temperature from 65 to 70 degrees for at least 20 days after placing in the curing room, the cheese will not be first-class, and in future the best prices will not be paid for such cheese. Keep the temperature of the cheese room steady at from 65 to 70 degrees, night and day, while the cheese are in the room. No cheese should be shipped under 20 days old. This is a matter for the cheese producers' serious consideration. There were not a dozen nights last year that a cheese room should not have had some artificial heat in it. When a cheese is not properly cured it becomes bitter in flavor, harsh in body, and in consequence it is not a desirable article of food.

The Curing Room.—The room should be so constructed that the temperature may be kept steady. The walls should be lined with good building paper and sheeted over the paper. The ceiling should be close so that no dust could get through from above, and the floor should be tight so that no drafts of air could get through. A ventilator should be kept in the centre of the room so that the air may be kept pure and sweet. I trust that these suggestions will be acted upon this year, so that Manitoba cheese will meet with better favor this year."

Skimmings.

The directors of the Grenfell creamery have decided to operate it this summer if 500 cows can be guaranteed.

Neepawa expects a considerable increase in patronage this year and will start early, with Alex. Baird, last year's maker, again in control.

Morris creamery, owned by R. A. Lister & Co., has made arrangements for starting on April 15. Alex. Scott, late of the Hamiota creamery, will be the manager of the business.

W. B. Gilroy has made arrangements for carrying on the McGregor creamery and expects to start near the middle of April. He will pay the patrons every two weeks, giving them at the same time a statement of tests. He may make cheese as well as butter, if proper support is given him.

Oak Lake and Souris are now offering to sell or let their creameries. Some others will start late if they start at all. Perhaps before the year is out a good many defaulting patrons may rue their indifference to the claims of the factory and kick themselves for having to sell at 8 or 10 cents (or lower) in trade to the local stores.

We recently noted that Mr. Jory, who last year operated the Rapid City creamery, had rented for this season the Hamiota creamery. This arrangement will not sever his connection with the Rapid City concern. By handling both creameries he expects to capture at one or the other of these places all the cream made along the whole of the G.N.W.C. railroad.

At the recent meeting of the Regina Creamery Association it was officially reported that owing to the limited cream supply it was being carried on by the government at a loss of \$500 a year. The patrons are being urged to make a special effort to increase the supply. This is the last year of the arrangement with the government and unless the business gets a more hearty support the factory will have to be closed. At a railroad centre like Regina there ought to be enough cream collected in one way or other to make a very good business.

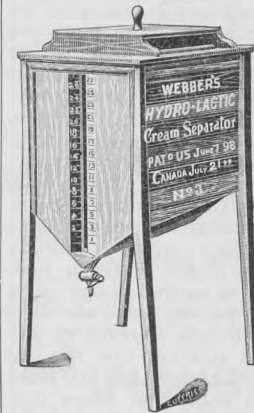
C. Marker, Superintendent of Dairying in Alberta, reports that "the prospects for dairying for the season of 1899 are very good in this district. Our department has arranged to take over and operate in addition to the already established stations, the creameries at Olds and Cardston. Arrangements have also been made to establish cream receiving stations at Ponoka and Leduc. We look for a substantial increase in the output of butter this season."

The Prince of Wales recently admitted that 36 out of 45 cows owned by the Queen in the Royal Dairy at Windsor reacted to the tuberculin test. On this a sharp critic suggests that if this is so dangerous a disease as experts contend they should bring up a little evidence of the presence of tuberculosis in the Royal household. If the disease is so readily communicable from cows to men, dairymen ought to stand a bad chance. Yet it turns out that of 300 members on the roll of the Edinburgh Dairymen's Association only two deaths have taken place in five years and both of them from healthy old age.

The Latest!

Patented July, 1898.

WEBBER'S HYDRO-LACTIC Cream Separator



THOROUGHLY TESTED.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL. THE CHEAPEST.

THE BEST.

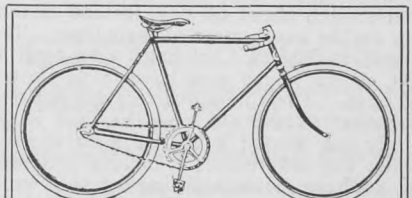
Think of it! A Cream Separator for

\$12 TO \$18

that will do the work of a \$90 machine.

Write for Circulars.

J. O. CADHAM, Portage la Prairie.
Manuf'g and Sole Agent for Man. & N.W.T.



To INTRODUCE \$1.00

our swell '99 models early, we will, for the next 30 days, ship a sample Bicycle C. O. D. to address upon receipt of \$1.00. We offer splendid chance to a good agent in each town. You have your choice of Cash, or outright gift of one or more wheels, according to nature of work done for us.

INTRODUCTION PRICES

FLYER—1½ in. Tubing, Flush Joints, 1 piece Cranks, fitted with Dunlop Tires, \$35.00; fitted with M. & W. Tires, \$32.50; fitted with Darlington Tires, \$30.00. Men and Ladies, Green and Maroon, 22 and 24 in. Frame, any gear. Wheels slightly used, modern types, \$8.00 to \$25.00. Price List Free. Secure Agency at once.

T. W. BOYD & SON, Montreal.



Successful Poultry Raising.

First Prize won by Alfred Hutchinson, White Sands, Yorkton, Assa.

There is probably nothing the average poultry keeper is more ambitious to have than eggs in winter, especially about Christmas time, when genuine "fresh laid" eggs are worth fabulous prices. Consequently the poultry books and agricultural papers teem with advice and instruction on the subject of winter laying, especial stress being put, apparently, on the method of feeding. Some years ago, having a very warm stable, fairly light, as stables go, and a small flock of hens, I thought it would be a good scheme to make those hens lay all winter. So I started in to feed them by the book, they got hot soft food in the morning; broken bones, chopped meat, water, with hard grain last, thrown among a little hay, to make them scratch; lime, sand, pepper, everything, in fact, we ever heard of to make hens lay in cold weather. I cannot remember now of ever getting an egg that winter, and very few next summer, but I have a very vivid recollection of those hens dying one by one, of apoplexy, or some kindred disease, until there were only two or three left. To say we were discouraged, is to put it mildly; I was utterly disgusted, and vowed never to try to make a hen lay again. The hens got very different treatment the next winter you may be sure. A tin of wheat every morning, and peck snow for water, anywhere they could find it, was their lot. They succeeded in depositing a few eggs in January, and really began work in earnest in February, doing very well from then on right through the summer. Similar treatment has produced about the same result each succeeding winter, January would be practically blank, while in February we would begin to find a few eggs, the hens apparently waiting until the days got a good length before starting to pay for their feed. Last summer saw the last of the old flat roofed stable, and its place is now taken by a somewhat more pretentious building, with plenty of windows, making it about as light as an ordinary house and admitting lots of sunshine. The hens have the run of the whole stable, get up in good time in the morning, and scratch about all day, instead of moping on the perch most of their time. They began to lay in Christmas week and for five or six weeks now have fairly showered eggs. Their new quarters are not quite so warm as the old, and the feed is precisely the same; it is the light that has made the difference. I believe too many of us have been working at the wrong end with our poultry. The first desiderata are light, sunshine, and lots of it, exercise, then warmth and last feed. I do not mean to imply that hens will lay without food under any circumstances, but that the special method of feeding, or kind of food, has very little to do with it, provided they have plenty and variety. Hens will not lay unless they take exercise, and they will not exercise unless they have a bright and fairly warm place to spend the day in; consequently we must give light in the first place. If their house is gloomy or only half lighted, they will spend most of their time on the roosts, and the better you feed them, the fatter they will get, and the fewer eggs you will get. Although plenty of light is equally important for all kinds of live stock, there is,

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

UNCONQUERABLE.

My noted strain of Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Black Spanish have again proved their superiority, winning at the Brandon Poultry Show, February, '99, 15 first prizes, 10 seconds, 4 thirds, 3 Silver Cups and Gold Medal; also \$5 sweepstake for 4 highest-scoring birds in the Show. A record like the above was never equalled in Manitoba. I have mated up the finest pens of the above varieties that can be found in America. Eggs from these grand pens \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26. Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs \$2 per 13. No more White Wyandotte Eggs for sale. Have all orders that I can possibly fill. Address—

GEORGE WOOD,

Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$4.00 per pair.

My Turkeys are all sold, except those required for breeding stock. Am breeding from two of as fine yards as there are in Manitoba.

I am sole agent for Manitoba and N.W.T. for **GEO. ERTLE & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS.** These machines have copper tanks, moisture pans, thermometers, egg testers, egg turners, regulators and lamps. Everything is complete, and every machine goes out with a guarantee that it will do as represented or money will be refunded. Send for 1899 Circular.

Address—**CHAS. MIDWINTER,**
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.

BUY

WINTER LAYERS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Pen No. 1. Were purchased and selected by Judge L. G. Jarvis, of Guelph. Eggs \$2.50 for 13.

Pen No. 2. Eggs \$1.50 for 13. I am importing ANCONAS, the greatest winter layers known. A limited number of sittings at \$5 per 13 after April 25th.

ANCONA POULTRY YARDS, Box 562, Winnipeg

BARRED P. ROCKS

EGGS for HATCHING from my own

First-Class Stock of Winter Layers

\$2 per setting. Special price for large lots for incubators. A few good breeding Cockerels at reasonable prices. **E. B. LEMON,** care of Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg.

G. H. Grundy, Box 688, Virden, Man.,

Breeder of Exhibition B.P. Rocks, S.L. Wyandottes and B.R. Game Bantams. I have mated this season four pens of B.P. Rocks and two of Wyandottes. Pen A in B.P. Rocks mated for cockerels; pen headed by imported cock. Pen B mated for pullets, and headed by 1st prize cockerel at Man. Poultry Ass. Show at Brandon in Feb. Pen C mated for pullets, and headed by an imported cockerel from which I look for grand results. Pen D mated for cockerels, and headed by my ideal cockerel scoring 92½ by Judge Shellabarger at Brandon, the highest scoring B.P. Rock in the Show. Wyandottes mated for best results. Can furnish Eggs from the above pens at \$3 per 13, \$5 for 26. If you want the best at fair prices, here they are. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WHITE

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Winning at last Exhibition of Manitoba Poultry Association four firsts and two second prizes.

If you want good birds, write for prices.

S. B. BLACKHALL,

696 McMicken St., Winnipeg.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

T.HOS. H. CHAMBERS

Importer and breeder of

Exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Black Hamburgs, S. L. Wyandottes, Cornish Indian Games, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns.

Eggs \$2 per setting.

T. H. CHAMBERS, BRANDON, MAN.

The Reliable Poultry Yards,

12TH ST., BRANDON, MAN.

Importers and breeders of standard bred poultry.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

of the following varieties at \$1.50 per 13: L. Brahmas, B. P. Rocks, Indian Games, S. C. W. Leghorns, and Buff Pekin Bantams. All my prize-winners are in the above pens. W. and S. L. Wyandottes, Black Minorcas and S. C. Brown Leghorns, eggs \$2.00 per 13; \$3.50 per 26. Also Golden Pheasants but no eggs. No stock for sale until after breeding season.

W. H. Garside, Mgr., Box 299.

J. TODD & CO.

Breeders of pure Stock in the following lines of Poultry:—

Barred and Buff P. Rocks. Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Black Langshans. Eggs, \$2 for 13; \$3.50 for 26.

Stock for Sale. Will help customers to get any other Stock required.

J. TODD & CO, 457 Henry St., Wpg.

THE "ACME" POULTRY YARDS.

W. A. Pettit, Boyd Ave., Winnipeg.

EGGS for HATCHING from high-class SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—

Pen No. 1, a choice mating - \$2 for 13
Pens No. 2 and 3 - \$1 for 13

B.P. ROCKS, \$1 for 13. A few S.C.W. LEGHORNS for sale, male and female.

BLACK AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

HOUDANS & RED GAME BANTAMS.

Eggs from above stock \$2 per 13. Have also a few choice Embden Geese and Cochins Cockerels, as well as Pekin Bantams. The above stock took 33 prizes at Manitoba Poultry Show, February, 1899.

W. Anderson, Box 368, Brandon, Man.

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY & PET STOCK.

Buff Rocks, S. C. Buff Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Cornish Indian Game, Black Red Game and Golden Seabright Bantams. Eggs from all of above stock at \$2 for 13. Also Pigeons—Black Pans, Black Carriers, Blue-pied Pouters, Short-faced Tumblers, Oriental Frills, Homers, Red and Black Jacobins, and Guinea Pigs.

H. W. Balls, Portage la Prairie, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2 PER SETTING.

W. Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks, B. Javas and S. C. W. Leghorns. Following are some of the winnings and scores made at Brandon, Feb., '99: 1st prizes for pens of W. Wyandottes and Black Javas; 1st for W. Wyandotte pullet, scoring 94½; and 2nd for cockerel, 93½; 3rd for B. P. Rock hen, 91½, and cockerel, 90½; S. C. W. Leghorn pullet, 94, and cockerel, 92½—**John Kitson, Macdonald, Man.**

B. Plymouth Rocks.

When in need of Eggs for Hatching, don't forget that we can supply you with them at \$3 per 13, or \$5 per 26. Our 18th Annual Circular and Price List is free, and fully describes our stock. You have but to address me.—**F. H. Shellabarger,**
Box 57, West Liberty, Iowa, U.S.A.

WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS.

HOUDANS AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

At Poultry Show, Brandon, February, 1899, won on Houdans 1st Cock, 1st Cockerel, 1st Pullet, 1st Pen. Special for best display. Numerous prizes won last five years. Have also grand pen Golden Wyandottes. Eggs from either breed \$2 per 13. Choice stock for sale. Address—**S. Wise, 633 Ross ave., Winnipeg, Man.**

EGGS! EGGS!

Black Minorcas from prize-winning stock wherever shown. S. L. Wyandottes' pen headed by Cockerel scoring 91½ and tying for 1st place at Brandon, Feb., '99. Will also sell trio of L. Brahmas and S. L. Wyandotte cockerels.—**E. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.**

perhaps, nothing on the farm that will show the ill effects of darkness in the stable quicker than hens, probably because they cannot venture outside at all in the snow. I have known of a whole flock perishing, through being kept in a stable without windows all winter. Then in providing winter quarters for our poultry, let us remember that they must have a generous supply of sunshine, or we shall have eggs only in summer, and build accordingly.

The Nor'-West Farmer's Special Poultry Prize.

Are you making arrangements to win one of those two handsome gold watches? It will pay you to do so. There seems to be some misunderstanding about the conditions, judging from enquiries that reach us. Some seem to think they will be at liberty to import birds from the east provided they were hatched in 1899. Not so. The object in giving the prizes is to encourage poultry raising on the farms of Manitoba and the Territories and therefore it was limited to the farmers of the west, and though not directly stated in our announcement, we think it was implied that birds must be home raised. To allow eastern raised birds to compete would defeat our object in giving the prize. Therefore let it be known that the birds must be hatched in Manitoba or the Territories.

A representative of The Farmer having a few minutes to spare at Brandon, called at the Reliable Poultry Yards, 12th St., and was shown over the place by Mr. Garside. Though still in winter quarters, all the stock show a very healthy appearance. A beautiful trio of Golden Pheasants attracted our attention, so also did many fine birds among his Leghorns, Indian Games, Light Brahmas, and Barred Rocks. In the latter he has mated up two pens of nine birds each and expects to do a good business in this line. He has also a choice lot of Pekin Bantams which, if not useful, are certainly ornamental. Adjacent to the poultry house are two lots, one 100x120 ft., the other 50x100, which are fenced and divided so as to form five good yards. Mr. Garside says that the poultry business was never better with him. He has had such a demand for stock that it has been difficult to keep good birds for mating purposes, as people simply insisted on having them, but none will be sold until after the breeding season.

A run through Thos. H. Chambers' yards showed a fine lot of fowl. He, too, has made up most excellent breeding pens containing his prize-winners at Brandon, of Barred P. Rocks, Black Minorcas, Black Hamburgs, S. L. Wyandottes, Cornish Indian Games, S.C. White and Brown Leghorns. Enquiries are coming in rapidly and he expects to do a rushing business.

M. Maw, Winnipeg, writes: "I have imported a magnificent Bronze gobbler, weighing 46 lbs., and the pick of one of the best flocks in America. I am mating this bird with a few of the best pullets, and several of the large old hens, thus preventing the least chance of inbreeding. The gobbler I used last year, whose photo appeared in the April, 1898, issue of The Nor'-West Farmer, and who won 1st and medal at Winnipeg Industrial, 1898, I am mating with some of the large hens and four imported pullets. I have imported the drake winning 1st in Ontario and duck descended from birds winning numerous prizes at all the leading Ontario shows. My geese are divided into

four colonies, and are now laying. They are the descendants of the birds that secured the silver medal in 1897, and won at most of the leading shows for the last six years. I have imported from Virginia nine grand White Wyandotte hens and two cockerels. In Silver Laced Wyandottes I have a grand breeding pen, headed by a yearling cock of Dr. Bennett's. In Rocks, I am breeding the straight Hero strain. My catalogue will be ready to mail in a few days."

WHITE P. ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY.

Winter of the Lieutenant-Governor's Cup and Gold Medal, Manitoba Poultry Show, 1899, for best Pen any breed. Eggs from the above birds \$2 per doz.

T. M. PERCIVAL, Brandon, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From the following varieties of Standard-bred poultry—B. P. Rocks, White & Brown Single Comb Leghorns, \$1 per Sitting. White-face Black Spanish, Black Langshans, Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, S. L. Wyandottes, \$2 per Sitting per 13 Eggs. Toulouse Goose Eggs, 40c. each. Imperial Pekin Duck Eggs, \$1 per 11. Fertility guaranteed.

RELIABLE POULTRY YARDS, HOLLAND, MAN.

John Longmore, Prop. Correspondence solicited.

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS, SILVER GREY DORKINGS, WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

EGGS \$2 per 13. The above birds are all of the very best stock, winning 10 prizes at Manitoba Poultry Show, 1899. The Dorkings have never been beaten.

A. MUTTER, Brandon, Man.

Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, B.P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, Houdans and Pekin Ducks.

Stock for sale. Eggs \$2 per 13; special price for larger quantities. No pains or expense has been spared in getting together the best stock obtainable. Our pens are headed by first prize birds at Winnipeg Poultry Show and Exhibition. For best results address—

VIRDEN POULTRY CO., Box 355, Virden, Man.

MAPLE GROVE POULTRY FARM,

ALLYN HOBSON, KILLARNEY, MAN.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and PEKIN DUCKS.

Settings of Eggs for spring hatching, \$1 for Rocks and \$1.50 for Ducks. Young cockerels for sale from \$1 up. All orders properly packed.

Light Brahmas, Barred P. Rocks, Indian Games, Black Minorcas, Pekin Ducks.

My birds are all from high-class imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. EGGS \$1.50 per 13.

REUBEN CLIFFORD, Elkhorn, Man.

Buff Cochins.

Eggs at \$2 per 13 from my Prize-breeding Pen. (These birds have never been beaten. Also a few choice Cockerels for sale cheap.)

F. D. BLAKELY,

2304

285 Ellen St., Winnipeg

SPECIAL for this Month only. Ten May-hatched Black Minorca Pullets at \$1 each.

These are from our best birds, to make room for our Breeding Pens. Also 5 hens at \$2 and \$3 each. Our EGGS this season for setting will be from our high Scoring Birds. We had at the Brandon Show the highest-scoring Hens; did not show any male birds. 5 prizes out of 6 entries.

J. DENNER & SON, 295 Fountain St., Winnipeg.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. \$2 for 13, from 1st Prize stock in Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns. Also some Al S. L. Wyandotte stock for sale. Sixteen birds (scored by Shellbarger) scored from 88 to 93½. Only three scored less than 90 points. A. J. Carter, Brandon, Man.

B.P. ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

Hawkins' strain. Have two choice breeding pens Eggs at \$2 per 13.

Carberry Poultry Yards. Wm. Atkin, Box 27.

POULTRY.

BUFF ROCKS. The coming breed; very popular. All my stock the same blood as the best prize-winners at the Toronto Exhibition last year. Best cockerels \$10 each, ordinary cockerels \$2 each. Pullets and hens have all been sold. Settings: 13 eggs \$2, 26 eggs \$3.50.

BELGIAN HARES (Solid Color) from imported stock, \$3 a pair. (Full brothers and sisters sold at \$40 a pair.)

B. P. ROCKS. Breeding pen consists of cock and 4 pullets, purchased and selected by L. G. Jarvis, Guelph. The cock is Thompson, bred at Canton, Ohio, won 1st as cockerel; this year tied for 1st place for cock in strong competition; pronounced by Mrs. Comyns-Lewer to be the most perfect type of Barred Rock she had seen on the American continent. One pullet won 1st at Canton, Ohio; another in 1st prize breeding pen. Settings: 13 eggs \$2, 30 eggs \$4. Best cockerels \$10 each. A few culls left \$2 each. No pullets or hens for sale.

R. F. HOLTERMAN, Brantford, Ont.

Mmth. Bronze Turkeys Toulouse Geese Pekin & Rouen Ducks S.L. & W. Wyandottes B. Plymouth Rocks

Eggs

These are the varieties our experts advise all to breed, being well adapted to our climate and most saleable in our markets. I have the best obtainable in these varieties, and will supply eggs at same prices others charge. My Turkeys are headed by two mammoth gobblers weighing 42 and 46 lbs., hens weighing up to 24 lbs. Geese 45 to 50 lb. pairs. Ducks mated with drake, pronounced by Butterfield an extra grand bird, with great length of back and deep keel. My Turkeys, Geese and Ducks have won most first prizes and medals at all leading shows in strong competition. If you want the best from acclimatized stock, write me, and I will mail you free a catalogue with photos of birds and full particulars, also a sure and cheap receipt for destroying lice on birds and in houses. If you are in a hurry, send the cash you wish to invest, and I will give you full value.

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, WINNIPEG.

90 Varieties Choice Poultry. Eggs, Pigeons, German Hares. Described in a natural colored 60 page book, 10c. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa., U.S.A.

OUR INCUBATORS

Are absolutely self-regulating. They supply their own moisture. Will have no Customs duty to pay on them. They are fully guaranteed. Write for free circular to-day.

J. E. MEYER, Box 30, Kossuth, Ont.

EGGS! EGGS!

Fertile Eggs for Hatching are produced by feeding Fresh Green-cut Bone and Crushed Oyster Shells. When in need of any **POULTRY SUPPLIES** write me. A few fine Pekin Ducks and some Light Brahmas for sale. Ducks Eggs, \$1 per setting.

R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St., Winnipeg.



FREE.

We give this fine Watch with a chain and fume for selling 2 dozen packets of our exquisite Perfume at 10 cents each, or a lady's Watch and guard for selling 3 dozen. No Money Required. You run no risk. Write and we will send the Perfume postpaid and our Premium List. Sell the Perfume, return the money, and your Watch will be forwarded at once, all charges paid. Unsold Perfume may be returned. Hundreds have already earned valuable Watches selling our goods, why not you? Mention this paper when writing.

The Home Specialty Co.
TORONTO, ONT.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.
ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, and issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SUBSCRIPTION TO Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain \$1.25 (5s. sterling). Agents wanted to canvass in every locality, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

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Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 128 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favour if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

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WINNIPEG, APRIL 5, 1899.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

All the prize essays written in competition for the various prizes offered by The Nor'-West Farmer have now been judged and the awards made. The largest number of essays were on stock topics and entered for the stockmen's prizes. The men who judged these essays said they thought too many essayists tried to cover the whole field of stockraising and therefore their papers were rather long and lacked the pointedness that a shorter article often possesses. The following are the successful winners:—

Stock.—1, B. S. A., Qu'Appelle, Assa.; 2, D. C. Stewart, Castleberry, Man.

Dairy.—1, Robt. A. Mitchell, Edmonton, Alta.; 2, Alfred Hutchinson, White Sands, Yorkton, Assa.

Poultry.—1, Alfred Hutchinson, White Sands, Yorkton, Assa.; 2, J. W. Wulf, Elkhorn, Man.

Garden.—1, S. Larcombe, Birtle, Man.; 2, J. B. King, Fairfax, Man.

General.—1, Thos. Usher, Jr., Campbellville, Man.; 2, Mrs. M. Playfair, Bal-dur, Man.

One or two of the prize essays appear in this issue, and others will appear from time to time, as they are most appropriate.

—Hon. Thos. Greenway is introducing a bill providing for the branding of cattle in Manitoba. The clauses of the bill make provision for the application, allotment and registration of a brand. Penalties are also provided. This act will be of value to breeders in the northwest portion of the province.

A GOOD MOVE.

The Farmer has from time had something to say about the Winnipeg Dairy By-Law. The city dairymen have formed themselves into a union for mutual protection and support. Their latest move, however, is the wisest one they have made. A committee has been appointed to gather information regarding the formation of a joint stock company composed of the dairymen of the city for the purpose of establishing and operating a central dairy station. The milk of all the dairymen will be received at this station, pasteurized, bottled and then distributed. This will insure good, uniform milk, free from the much dreaded tuberculous germ. At the same time it will be the means of effecting a big saving in the cost of delivering the milk, because one wagon would then deliver all the milk on a street instead of a dozen or more, as now.

THE WOLF BOUNTY ACT.

Jas. Riddell, M.P.P., has introduced a bill in the Local Legislature to amend the Wolf Bounty Act. His bill does away with the limit of \$300 which any municipality may expend in any one year for the destruction of wolves. It prohibits the setting out of poison or poisoned bait in any form for wolves. The bill also contains a clause repealing the act passed last year reducing the bounty from \$2 to \$1. Whether this clause of the bill carries or not the feature of his bill that The Farmer strongly desires to see become law

is the doing away with the limit. Let every head be paid for, no matter when killed or how numerous. We believe this, even if the bounty is not restored to \$2, will at least ensure to every hunter the certainty of prompt payment for every head he can kill. At present we find the whole available bounty is taken up in a few weeks and the inducement to vigorous action on the part of the hunter is thereby considerably lessened. By all means let there be no limit set to the number of heads on which the bounty will be paid. Having gained this point, a few years' experience will show how effectual this law is in the destruction of wolves, and it will be done at a low cost to the country.

—From farmers in various parts of the province and from personal observation, we learn that there are more than the usual number of cows in very low condition, owing to the unusually severe winter. Unless these cows get extra attention from now on there will be many of them lost when turned out to grass and expected to shift for themselves. It will pay any farmer well to feed a little extra bran or chop from now on till the stock have been out at pasture for two or three weeks.

As an example of British prices for good beef cattle may be quoted the sale of two cars of steers, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs. weight, by a skilled feeder. He got on his own farm a shade over 7c. live weight; on the market he might have got 8c., but the loss of weight in transit and cost of handling would have more than made up the difference.

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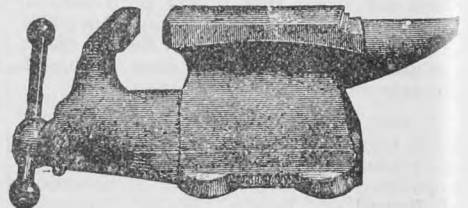
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Ploughing Matches.

Subscriber, Brandon, Man.: "Will you kindly allow me a little space in your valuable paper to say a word in regard to prize plowing, as the season is rapidly drawing near? In the first place I would like to know what is the standard a man should practice for. The rules in every case state that ploughing with a 14in. share the furrows should measure 14in. and with a 16in. share should measure 16 in., yet in talking with some of last year's judges, they claimed that a man plowing with a 14in. share and finishing with a 6in. furrow for the last half-round has done good work. In this case the furrows must vary considerably, being over or under the standard, which I claim is not ploughing according to the conditions laid down in the rules. If these judges are correct let the rules be abolished entirely and every man plow as he thinks fit, and let the prize be given to the best-looking piece of work.

But if we are to have rules let them be observed and the prizes given according to the rules. I would suggest that every three furrows be measured. These, if ploughed with a 14in. plough, would measure 42in., and if with a 16in. plough, 48 in. Again I would suggest that when a competitor has drawn a ticket for a land, he should be compelled to take that land, and not choose another one, thus throwing all the other competitors wrong, as was permitted at some of the matches last year.

The rules were not made to be broken. In the older countries, where matched ploughing originated, the competitors obey the rules or are disqualified, so either let the conditions be observed or abolished.

Allow me to say that I was very much pleased with the way in which the judges performed their duty, according to the rules, at the Experimental Farm last year, which I think was very satisfactory to everyone there. I should be glad to hear what others of your readers may have to say on this subject."

The Blueberry.

Wm. Loat, Swan River, Man.: "Having been a constant reader of your valuable paper for a number of years, I have read with considerable interest the column devoted to gardening and horticulture. Now, as there are so few kinds of fruits that can be grown here with any success, I have been somewhat surprised that nothing is ever said or written about the native blueberry. I consider this to be one of the very best fruits grown in this northern country. As this may not be the usual name for this berry, perhaps I should give a short description of it. It is a small shrub from six to 12 inches in height, bearing clusters of berries resembling the black currant in shape and size. They are of a dusty blue color, very sweet and juicy, and ripen about the middle of August. Last autumn I saw a large strip of them several miles in extent, on light sandy land to the east of the Duck Mountains, and one could have gathered an immense quantity in a short time. Would

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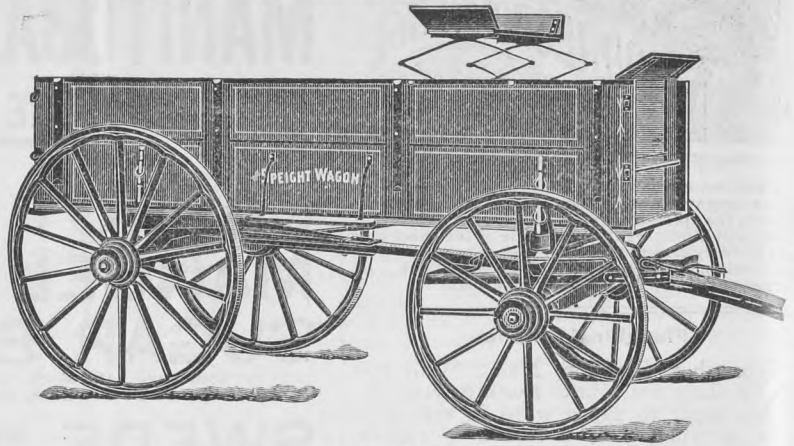
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it be profitable to cultivate them for sale in Manitoba markets? If so, what is the right time to transplant and how should they be cultivated?"

Answer.—We doubt very much the advisability of trying to cultivate the blueberry for sale in Manitoba markets. We can give you no hints about the cultivation of them. Perhaps some of our readers can furnish the desired information. On account of the fruit being so very sweet it does not meet with as ready a sale as one more tart, because when cooked it is apt to be too insipid. Gather all the blueberries you can from the wild bushes, but instead of trying to grow them in the garden grow good varieties of currants, gooseberries, raspberries, rhubarb, etc., and you will have more lasting and satisfactory returns for your labor. These fruits can be grown successfully if given the proper care.

Hen House—Dehorning Calves.

Inquirer, Brandon: "1. Would you kindly let me know if a hen house built into a stable so that the heat from the cattle will keep it warm would be practicable. Would there be any danger from the steam from the cattle making the air too moist for hens? 2. Would you advise dehorning calves with caustic potash? I see another agricultural journal says they cannot recommend this mode of dehorning, are there liable to be injurious effects from it?"

Answer.—1. There are plenty of hens throughout Manitoba that roost at night in the cattle stable and there does not seem to be too much moisture for them. Such a hen house divided from the cow-stable by a woven wire or slat partition is perfectly practicable. You will require, however, to look out for hen lice on your cattle.

2. Caustic potash will prevent the growth of the horn and of that portion of the boney structure of the head when used on calves. There is no liability to injurious results unless too much is used. Probably what you mean is that on account of the non-development of the horn, calves dehorned with caustic potash grow a poll, just the same as a muley. They learn to bunt and can do great harm. For this reason many good cattle managers prefer to let the horn tissue grow until the animal is at least two years old, then remove the horns, cutting low enough to take just a little of the skin. These animals never learn to bunt. The best age at which to use the potash is when the calves are a few days to a week old. Clip off the hair over the horn button about the size of a twenty-five cent piece, moisten it a little and rub on the caustic until the horn-button is red raw. If too much moisture is applied, it will cause the caus-

tic to run down the face, perhaps in to the eye.

Scrub Bulls Running at Large—Cement Concrete—Formalin.

M. C. W., Plumas, Man.: "There has been a lot said in your paper about the scrub bull running at large, and I think there could be a deal more said about those who have scrub bulls and who let them run at large without trying to keep them at home. What is the use of a farmer trying to raise pure bred stock when there are a lot of men who keep a scrub bull and let him out with their cattle to feed and go where he likes with other cattle. It does not matter if you keep pure bred stock, the scrub bull gets in his work and it is no fun to have half your cows in calf to a scrub sire. 1. Is there a law by which this pest may be stopped from running at large on the prairie? 2. Where can I get formalin to kill smut in oats, and what is the price per pound for it? 3. What do you think of concrete for making walls for stables? Is it as cheap as lumber when you can get gravel close by? Will a concrete wall hold up the roof without using lumber to keep things in shape?"

Answer.—By Chapter 4, sections 3, 4, 5, of the Consolidated Statutes of Manitoba, it is unlawful for stallions a year old or upwards to run at large at any time of the year. Rams from August 1 to November 1. Bulls over nine months old from Mar. 1 to Dec. 1. The penalty for any offence against this law is not less than \$10, nor more than \$25, with costs; or, in default of payment, imprisonment from 10 days to a month. This penalty can be enforced by any justice of the peace. In addition to these penalties an action may be taken for damages in any court of competent jurisdiction. In scrub neighborhoods this law is practically a dead letter, but you can compel its enforcement, if you so desire.

2. Formalin has been clearly dealt with on page 192 of the last issue of The Farmer. The same article also tells you where it can be had. You can also get it from any druggist advertising in our columns. See your local druggist.

3. The Farmer thinks very highly of cement concrete for either stable, barn or house walls. Where gravel is handy it is generally cheaper than lumber, largely because it can be built with cheaper labor. If a 12 inch cement concrete wall is strong enough to support a barn 50x80, it should be strong enough to support an ordinary roof. If you have had no experience in building cement concrete we would advise you to be careful or you may spoil your wall and wish you had built it of lumber. See back issues of The Farmer where this subject is dealt with thoroughly

and write to the cement manufacturers for their pamphlets on cement structures.

How to Seed.

Wm. Kitson, Burnside, Man.: "A few words as to A. J. Cotton, re 'How to Seed,' in March 6th Farmer. He says, 'I would harrow the backsetting that is plowed in the fall at least seven times.' Then again he says, 'Plow at least four inches if new land.' These two statements are so utterly at variance to my way of doing and thinking that I would be pleased if Mr. Cotton would, through The Farmer, give his reasons why. It seems to me that if I wanted to 'play out' my land I would do just as he advises; but if I wanted to preserve, as I would, my new land, for future profitable crops, I would do quite different."

Octagon Barn Plans Wanted.

W. D. Cole, Napinka, Man.: "In your issue of March 6th, there is a communication from W. G. R., Carberry, Man., re barn building, in which he expresses his views as being decidedly in favor of an octagon or round barn. I would be pleased if W. G. R., or some one else of the many readers of The Farmer, would give some feasible or economic way of laying out and utilizing the floor space of an octagon barn, say 24 feet on each angle."

Miles on Stock Breeding.

J. D. Johnson, Sidney, Man.: "Where can I obtain the book on 'Stock Breeding,' by Miles?"

Answer.—The book can be had from this office for \$1.50.

Hair in Plaster.

The enquirer who proposes to plaster his own house still inclines to try it, and wants to know the proper proportions for his material. One barrel lime, two to three of clean river sand, and half a bushel fresh long hair are proportions suitable for good ordinary plaster work. The hair must be well beaten with a switch to break it up, then soaked in water, before being worked into the lime.

Branding.

Old Subscriber asks: "How is the operation of branding cattle performed? I branded our cattle last spring, but three months after could not see a mark on them. We did not throw them, when the iron touched them, they jumped all over. The brand was less than a quarter of an inch in width."

Answer.—The beasts must be closed in a place tight enough to hold them until

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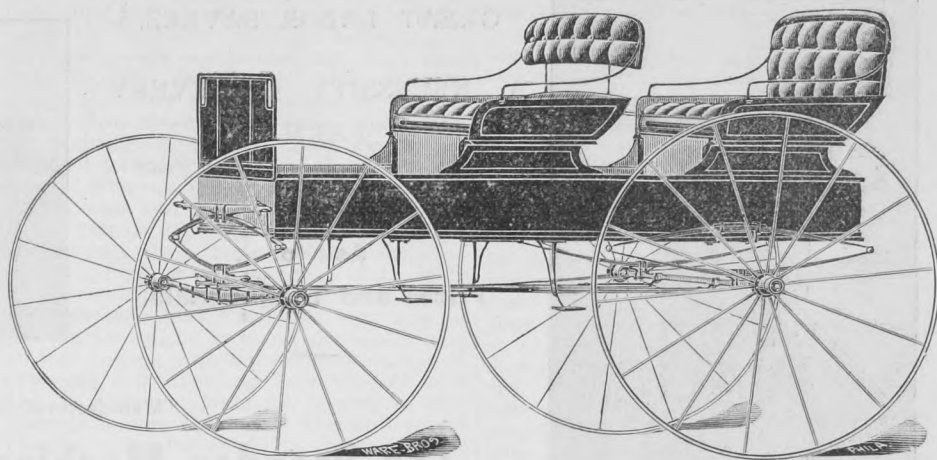
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the branding is done. The burn may be so shallow as only to bare the outer skin, or may be held long enough to make a brand that can be seen a good way off. On the ranches one man holds down the head of the calf to be branded, another the hind quarters, the third applies the iron, and a little experience enables them to decide when the brand is deep enough.

Bee Hives and Books.

J. C. W., Lyonshall, Man.: "1. Can you give me particulars as to how I can make the parts of one or two bee-hives suitable for Manitoba? 2. What books would you recommend on Bee-keeping? 3. What practical bee-keepers are there here and in Western Ontario who could give good advice and furnish supplies?"

Answer.—J. J. Gunn, Gonor, who is one of the most practical of our bee-keepers sends the following answer to the first question: "Any of the different kinds of hives made in Canada are suitable for Manitoba. But while it is very simple and easy to make one after a model, I consider it next to impossible to give such a description of one, with all the little details of construction, as would enable a man to make it in a satisfactory and up-to-date manner. In purchasing a colony of bees one gets the hive and its fittings complete. With these to guide him, any person, handy with tools, may make others as required. All our hives are made of one-inch lumber, dressed on both sides, and may be had "in the flat," that is, ready to be nailed together, from any dealer in bee-keepers' supplies.

2. The best books on bee-culture for beginners are "Manual of the Apairy," by Professor A. J. Cook; A B C of Bee Culture, by A. J. Root; and "The Honey Bee and Hive," by Langstroth. The price of each book is \$1.25. They can be had through The Nor'-West Farmer for these prices.

3. Messrs. J. J. Gunn, Gonor, and S. A. Bedford, Brandon, are our best posted bee-keepers. R. A. Holterman, Editor of The Canadian Bee Journal, Brantford, will be pleased to supply information about bee-keeping in Ontario, also as to the best supplies.

Sheep Dip.

H. C., Hargrave: "Could you tell me where I can get sheep dip in Winnipeg?"

Answer.—W. J. Mitchell or The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg.

Hartshorn and Oil.

J. S., Lundar, Man., has heard that in the N.W.T., near Yorkton, some farmers are using hartshorn and oil on their sheep to keep away wolves and if that is so would be grateful to any reader who can furnish information as to its use. Would the smell of this drug keep away such prowlers and how should it be mixed and applied? The Farmer has not heard of any such mixture and doubts the efficacy of it. Hartshorn is another name for ammonia, and we know of no mixture of it and oil that will retain the pungent odor of ammonia long enough to frighten away wolves.

The Advantages of a Mill.

Last year an attempt was made to secure from the ratepayers tributary to Carberry a bonus of \$10,000 to start a flour mill to replace the old one destroyed by fire. The local Government is very jealous of the bonus system, and as the guarantee fund was not heartily supported by the ratepayers the scheme had to be shelved. The other day Reeve Rogers put before the local Board of Trade a statement of the loss he figures up, as resulting from the want of a local mill. There are in the district surrounding Carberry about 800 families that will consume an average of 15 sacks of flour each year, or a total of 12,000 bags that it would take 36,000 bushels of wheat to make. All that wheat is now sold for export at Fort William rate, 10½c. per bus. To import from outside points the flour wanted at a charge of 20c. for freight and handling, makes a freight bill of \$2,400 to be added to the outgoing charge of \$3,780. Bran and shorts would be sold to the feeders on the plain at \$3 to \$4 less than it now costs to import it from outside mills. This difference on 1000 tons of bran comes to near \$4,000—making a total of \$10,000 yearly for being without a home flour mill. Even if this estimate were cut in two it still means an annual loss to the district of one-half the total bonus asked for the establishment of an up-to-date flouring mill.

The question is again before the present session of the legislature, and it is more than likely that the bill will pass.

Milk, admittedly makes the best calves, but that does not necessarily mean that it is the most economical food to use in rearing them.

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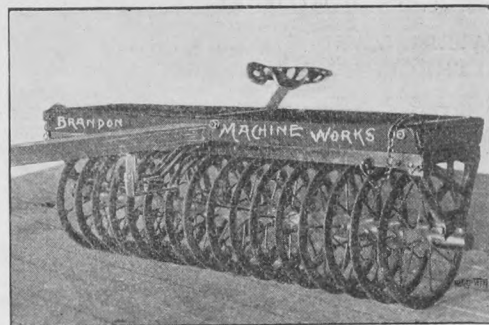
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Market Review.

Winnipeg, April, 6th, 1899.

The deliveries of wheat at country points have almost ceased and the elevator companies have withdrawn their buyers. Easter trade has been very satisfactory, and although the cold weather hangs on and retards trade in spring and summer goods, yet on the whole there is no reason for complaint.

Wheat.

Prices within the last ten days have been more influenced by speculative operations on the Chicago Grain Exchange than by the amount of real business done. It will be remembered that last fall the States reported an extra breadth sown and capital growth. The severity of the winter has cast considerable doubt on the probabilities of its coming through in good shape, and it will be a week or two before a closer estimate can be made of the actual conditions. The latest reliable estimate puts the total crop of the States at 82 per cent. of a maximum yield. New York State shows the highest probability. California suffered severely from drouth, but recent heavy rains have pushed it well ahead. Iowa has lowest promise of any of the winter wheat States. Last year's probabilities at this date stood at 89. At Chicago the highest point was reached in the end of last week and Monday opened strong, but ran down before evening. To-day there has been a range of 1½c. within a few hours, but the real business done is little influenced by these capricious movements on the Chicago wheat pit.

Fort William quotations to-day are 70c.

Oats

Winnipeg quotations for seed oats, mostly from Edmonton, are to-day 43c., and yesterday good feed oats brought 36c. on the street. They are likely to go higher and won't fall below present quotations. The seed already brought from Edmonton is bright and clean but barely ripe, and with rather too much light stuff in it to make perfect seed.

Barley.

Market is quiet at unchanged prices.

Millfeed.

Prices remain unchanged. Bran \$11, shorts \$13 per ton, a little lower rate is obtainable for large quantities. Best chop, corn, oats, or barley and oats, \$20. Lower grades \$10 to \$14.

Oatmeal.

Rolled oats are bringing \$1.90 per 80 pound sack.

Hay.

Good baled hay brings from \$6.50 to \$7 a ton on the tracks at Winnipeg. Extra choice hay will, perhaps, bring a little more than this.

Horses.

Several car-loads of horses have been sold during the past week at good figures. The demand keeps up wonderfully well.

Cattle.

Since last market report was written the cattle market has taken a sharp upward turn. Good butchers' cattle are scarce, so scarce that the Winnipeg city butchers have advanced the prices of beef to their customers. Choice beef steak has gone up 3c. a pound. In spite of this rise of price, butchers are only quoting 4½c. live weight for choice stuff. We would think that if the scarcity is so serious as to cause a rise in the price of beef in the city the price should be higher in the country. In fact, we have heard it stated that beef is worth about 6c. live weight. It ought to be to correspond with beef steak at 18c. In one case we know a butcher offered 6c. for the best cattle in the stable. It was refused unless he would take the poor ones at the same figure. The Easter display of beef was a very nice one and some extra fine animals brought a half-cent a pound higher price.

Stockers are still in good demand, though the market is somewhat easier for the moment in the south.

Milch cows are in good demand. Owing to so many of their cows reacting, the city dairymen are looking out for good ones. One man would take a car-load. Prices vary from \$30 to \$40. They are scarce in some sections of the province.

Sheep.

The Easter market brought out some nice mutton, which is worth about 4½c. to 5c. a pound.

Hogs.

A few hogs are beginning to move. Prices remain unchanged at 4½c. for choice selections weighed off the cars.

Creamery Butter.

There is no change since last report. Stocks are getting light. Prices nominal at 22c. to 23c.

Dairy Butter.

The stocks of dairy butter in the city are still quite large and are moving off slowly. Fresh made dairy butter is very much easier than when last reported. Lots from country points bring from 11c. to 15c., according to quality. Reports from country points show that rather low prices are being paid.

Poultry.

The demands of the Easter season have about used up the stocks of poultry in the city. Live chickens have been in good demand at 60c. to 70c. per pair, while dressed ones brought 10c. to 12c. per lb. Turkeys bring the same price, while ducks are very scarce.

Eggs.

Stocks of eggs in the city are light and it was thought the demands of the Easter season would advance prices, but they did not advance. The market is easier than when last reported, fresh eggs being worth from 15c. to 17c. a dozen.

Potatoes.

The market is quiet, though anxiety is being felt as to how the stocks of potatoes have come through the winter, especially those which have been pitted. Prices run from 40c. to 45c. at Winnipeg. Prices are advancing in the east.

Hides

The easier feeling noted in last report has continued and prices are about ½c. lower through all the grades. No. 1 being quoted at 6½c. to 7c.

Wavering methods in breeding lead you nowhere in particular, and you labor to no real purpose. Select and mate your animals with an eye to an end, knowing what you want before you begin to breed stock of any sort, choosing the exact type you would reproduce as nearly as you possibly can.

Because the animal gets all the elements essential to his growth from a variety of food there is necessarily less waste in so feeding. A continued ration of a single item will probably supply some elements to excess, and that which is not made use of is wasted, of course. A variety tends to a good appetite, too.



A Cheap Illustration Station.

The Farmer has more than once, in anticipation of Professor Robertson's idea, suggested that it would be very much in the interest of advanced farming if a few sub-stations devoted to the illustration of different methods of cultivation and cropping could be started at a few points both in Manitoba and the Northwest, where every farmer within convenient distance could see for himself just how the different modes of treatment adopted would pan out, and by means of this plain object lesson be taught how to handle his land in the way his own judgment approved as most suitable and economical. To admit of such illustrative experiments being sufficiently numerous to bring them within easy reach of every one interested would be an essential point. To admit of their being so multiplied they must be conducted at a very moderate cost, yet on a scale big enough to make them worth going to see, and yet so simple that anyone could imitate the methods he approved without going to any special outlay in working out his ideal.

As has been well pointed out by Mr. Bedford when discussing some of his own experiments, the tests would require to include not only such as the manager thought most conducive to success, but occasionally some that he does not approve though they are practiced by others in the neighborhood. It is only by bringing such objectionable methods alongside those we think superior that a sound decision on their respective merits can be arrived at.

The Red River Valley differs much in the nature of its soil and subsoil, and to some extent also in its climate from nearly all the rest of the province. Its weeds, too, are special, both in number and nature, requiring very exceptional treatment for their suppression. To clear them out entirely would be a herculean task even for a man backed by a government subsidy. It would be enough if it were shown how they could be kept so well under as to allow profitable crops to be raised.

We shall now try to outline a plan by which at a minimum of expense a very considerable number of interesting and instructive experiments can be made for the purposes indicated. It is not necessary on such a station to grow more than one or two of the scores of varieties reported on annually by our experiment stations. Two or three varieties at most, of grain and roots and grass would need to be used. The main feature would be the varying treatments by which it was proposed to reach the results aimed at. Every farmer knows, or ought to know, that a chain wide and ten chains long make an imperial acre. Suppose we desire to try 20 different crops of an acre each, one such strip would be allotted to each sort. And if we can by crossing each of these 10 chain strips with 10 equal divisions, we would then have 200 plots, each measuring a tenth of an acre, on which our object lessons could be worked out. To subdivide each way, so as to make distinct plots, is not necessary for our purpose and would waste much time in the doing. One way to get over the difficulty is this: For 200 plots we require 20 acres and room to get round and through them whenever necessary. It is necessary to have about five yards all round on

which to turn in working and about a yard of space between each grain plot.

For convenience we shall take 21 or 22 acres of oblong form so as to have 20 divisions a chain wide and 10 chains long, with the necessary divisions between and alongside. By our method not more than one division, say 10 feet wide, need be made the other way. Looking at the finished field there would be a broad road at each end of the ten chain way and if desired a 10 foot road right along the centre. Suppose the first plot is wheat a chain wide and divided from the next lot by a narrow footway. On the ground we would only see a stripe each side the centre roadway measuring one chain wide and five chains long, just a half acre. But, though each 10x1 chain lot is an acre of wheat, we can by crossing the whole land before sowing with ten different modes of plowing and manuring have on each acre lot 10 different specimens of crop of that particular sort of wheat. The drill would be run along the whole 10 chains without any stop whatever. For the purpose aimed at there is no need to keep the crop on each tenth of an acre separate, though if so desired it could be very easily done. The different kinds of plowing and manuring on the boards placed at the side of each plot would clearly indicate the influence of such previous treatment to every observer. The measured yield of the whole acre would be easily obtained and also of each one-tenth acre plot. In this way exact results from each of the 200 plots can be reached at a minimum of cost.

Let us now assume that such a field of average Red River land, pretty foul with the weeds familiar to the valley, is placed at our disposal. It is 11 chains wide and 21 long. The first year the main work would be preparatory so as to start and promptly kill the foul seeds. Spring work would start with some shallow cultivation and after rounds of harrowing. Later on a good deep furrow would be plowed the longest way of the field and three or four chains wide of that subsoiled by turning over in the usual way a six-inch furrow, and with a subsoiler following in the same furrow, other six inches stirred and let lie. After both the shallow and deeper plowings the harrow or some other approved cultivator to be used frequently in weed killing. If a contrast is wanted between the new and the old methods, an acre or two of grain and roots could be put in and reaped in the same season that the trial field is under preparation.

In the fall of this first year the variations possible through manuring could be introduced. To do this to good purpose let us indicate the cropping plan for next year. Beginning at one side we arrange to seed the short way of the field in plots one chain wide and 10 long with, when necessary, as in the case of grain, a narrow pathway between each plot. For roots no such division is wanted. We lay out the 20 plots as follows:—Wheat 4 acres, barley 3, oats 3, peas 2, corn 2, grass 2, potatoes, turnips, mangels, carrots, one acre each.

Let us now turn back and see what can be done in the fall preparing for these various crops in addition to the work already done. Unless the land is naturally poor, grain crops might get too rank in an ordinary season if, in addition to the thorough stirring, manure were also added. But it might not be amiss to try a light manuring on part of the grain. We would in the fall do this manuring—the long way of the field, manuring one chain wide and 20 long with say six loads to the acre, or 12 loads to the chain wide. Alongside of this another chain wide would get 24 loads. Then three chains wide with no manure for the grain, but liberal manuring for the root crops. Then have 3 chains sub-soiled, the second of these and another chain alongside it of ordinary plowing, being then limed all the way across the field. In the case of the corn and roots manure might be applied more liberally, but always within easily recognisable limits. The harrows could be used to distribute these manures on the surface any time in the fall.

That land has now been well prepared for the seed, and the seeding can be done in spring by sowing the short way of the field, so that each plot is exactly a chain wide and 10 long. For roots there may be more than one variety used. This is only a matter of detail. But the other crops would be most easily managed in exact acres all through.

By looking at the accompanying diagrams it will at once be seen that while an acre say of peas is sowed and reaped as one lot, it will afford 10 different object lessons to the careful observer. It will show the effects of all the different modes of plowing and manuring that were used in the preparatory year. And by working that field on the same scale with suitable rotations from year to year it is possible on that one 20 acres to show 200 plots easily worked and easily defined.

INDIAN CORN.

Yield per Acre at the several Experimental Farms for the Season of 1898 :

NAME OF VARIETY.	Ottawa, ONTARIO.	Nappan, NOVA S.	Brandon, MANITOBA.	Indian H'd N.W.T.	Agassiz, BRITISH C.	Average of All Farms.
	PER ACRE. Tons. Lbs.	PER ACRE. Tons. Lbs.	PER ACRE. Tons. Lbs.	PER ACRE. Tons. Lbs.	PER ACRE. Tons. Lbs.	PER ACRE. Tons. Lbs.
Red Cob Ensilage	24 1,170	18 300	27 1,440	14 1,964	33	23 1,375
Early Mastodon	24 1,060	21 1,450	27 120	8 764	29 1,400	22 558
Cloud's Early Yellow	24 973	12 1,850	27 1,000	12 420	26 1,460	20 1,440
Giant P Ensilage	22 1,100	16 1,550	25 330	15 492	38 450	23 1,194
Early Butler	21 1,340	12 970	24 1,340	12 552	28 100	19 1,780
Evergreen Sugar	21 900	11 550	14 160	6 540	16 1,000	13 1,830
Rural Thoro. W. Flint	20 1,800	23 1,850	29 1,840	18 620	23 200	23 462
Champion W. Pearl	20 247	16 1,220	21 1,560	16 1,264	28 1,760	20 1,610
Sanford	20 113	20 1,800	23 200	13 1,720	22 1,100	20 186
Selected Leaming	19 1,380	14 1,150	19 1,160	13 796	22 220	17 1,741
Pride of the North	19 940	15 1,350	24 1,500	9 742	29 80	19 1,322
White Cap Yellow Dent	19 170	17 1,200	28 1,200	12 1,740	25 160	20 1,224
Extra E. Huron Dent	18 1,180	15 1,020	23 200	11 572	25 1,920	18 1,778
Mammoth Cuban	18 80	16 1,770	20 1,800	9 216	20 1,800	17 333
King of the Earliest	17 1,200	17 100	19 940	10 1,730	24 1,610	17 1,326
Mam. Eight Rowed Flint	16 1,440	16 1,770	24 840	11 968	24 1,000	18 1,603
North Dakota White	15 1,240	16 1,770	22 1,100	8 236	22 1,320	17 333
Longfellow	14 1,920	17 650	23 1,080	10 1,384	19 1,600	17 526
Pearce's Prolific	14 1,113	17 1,200	25 690	9 1,800	24 1,000	18 742
Angel of Midnight	14 1,060	16 450	24 1,720	11 1,232	21 900	17 1,472
Compton's Early	13 180	16 1,550	25 1,700	14 1,568	24 1,500	19 99

The above varieties in large type speak for themselves. They are handled by E. R. Ulrich & Sons, Springfield, Illinois, U.S.A. Ask your dealer for ULRICH'S SEEDS when buying.

each plot a plain object lesson to any one that will take the pains to look up its history, and follow on with a continuous rotation for all crops where it is desirable, but leaving grass plots untouched. Just what crops and methods of cropping should be used is a matter of detail to be dealt with at the right time. Meantime we may point out that such a course of object lessons could be worked out by any intelligent farmer in any district at one tenth of the cost to the country of a regular illustration station.

PLAN OF FIRST THREE YEARS' WORK ON A SMALL IDEAL ILLUSTRATION STATION.

First Year's Work.

Preparation of the Land—All plowing done lengthwise of the field. Shallow cultivation in spring and summer to kill weeds, subsequent cultivation and manuring as shown in plan.

10 Chains.									
1 chain wide, plowed 6 inches deep, 6 loads per acre rotted manure.	1 chain wide, plowed 6 inches deep, no manure.	1 chain wide, plowed 6 inches deep, 12 loads per acre, direct from stable	1 chain wide, plowed 6 inches deep, 12 loads per acre rotted manure.	1 chain wide, subsoiled 12 inches deep, 12 loads per acre rotted manure.	1 chain wide, subsoiled 12 inches deep, no manure.	1 chain wide, subsoiled 12 inches deep, limed on surface.	1 chain wide, plowed 6 inches, limed on surface.	1 chain wide, plowed 6 inches deep, no manure.	1 chain wide, plowed 6 inches deep, 20 loads per acre manure from stable.
21 Chains.									

Second Year's Work.

Twenty varieties of grain, root and green crops. Each plot 10 chains long and 1 wide.

10 Chains.									
Red Fyfe Wheat, shallow drilled, 1½ bushels.	Red Fyfe Wheat, broadcast, 1½ bushels.	Red Fyfe Wheat, deep drilled, 1½ bushels.	White Fyfe Wheat, drilled, 1½ bushels.	White Early Oats, drilled, 2½ bushels.	White Late Oats, drilled, 2½ bushels.	Black Oats, drilled, 2½ bushels.	Two Rowed Barley, drilled, 2 bushels.	Six Rowed Barley, drilled, 2 bushels.	Six Rowed Barley, seeded with Brome Grass.
Brome Grass (no nurse crop).	Timothy (no nurse crop).	Peas, drilled, 2 bushels.	Peas (another variety).	Indian Corn, early.	Indian Corn, late.	Potatoes.	Mangels	Carrots.	Turnips.
21 Chains.									

Third Year's Work.

Showing grain and root crops reversed from previous year's arrangement.

10 Chains.									
Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangels.	Potatoes.	Indian Corn, late.	Indian Corn, early.	Peas.	Peas	Brome, or Native Rye Grass.	Brome Hay.
Brome Hay.	Timothy Hay.	Red Fyfe Wheat, shallow drilled, 1½ bushels.	Red Fyfe Wheat, broadcast, 1½ bushels.	Red Fyfe Wheat, deep drilled, 1½ bushels.	White Early Oats, drilled, 2½ bushels.	White Late Oats, drilled, 1½ bushels.	White Fyfe Wheat, drilled, 1½ bushels.	Two Rowed Barley, drilled, 2 bushels.	Six Rowed Barley, drilled, 2 bushels.
21 Chains.									

The diagrams are meant to suggest the plan of working for the first three years after the inception of the scheme, but the same idea can be worked out in any other way the projectors shall see good.

Oak Lake will hold its annual show on July 7.

Portage la Prairie will lead the show campaign this year. The local show will be held on July 5, 6 and 7.

Minnedosa Agricultural Society will hold a summer fair on Wednesday, Aug. 2. The Polo Club will supply extra attractions.

The annual fair of the Westbourne Agricultural Society will be held this year on Thursday, October 5th, and the grain show on December 11th.

G. E. Atkinson, of Portage la Prairie has sold a case of 108 varieties of our common native birds, nicely stuffed and mounted, to the Winnipeg Collegiate Institute.

The Central Assiniboia Show Association, which includes the three districts of South Qu'Appelle, Fort Qu'Appelle, and Indian Head, will hold its third annual exhibition at Indian Head on August 2 and 3. They will offer prizes to the amount of \$3,000.

Robt. Reed, of Brandon, we are informed, has purchased from the Cockshutt Plow Co., Brandon, one of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co's largest outfits. Mr. Reed is quoted as being the king bee thresherman in that district and we wish him success in his venture.

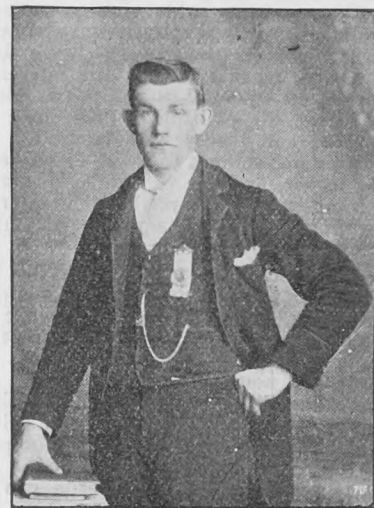
Dennis Agricultural Society No. 1 will hold a summer fair at Virden on July 25 and 26. Besides the ordinary routine of former years they will provide some entirely new attractions, as well as two or three races for bona fide farmers' horses only, bicycle races, Indian pony races, etc.

Innisfail, Alta., will hold a spring show on Friday, May 12, when prizes will be offered for registered bulls and stallions. The directors have resolved not to chip in with Calgary's proposal to hold a great central fair at that point, as they think a good local show more beneficial to the farmers of their own district.

Suggestions on Starting to Plow.

Before another issue of The Farmer reaches our readers we hope that a large proportion of them will be at work on the land. In the meantime the plow should be looked over and all the needed repairs made. It is also well to lay in a supply of plow points so that when you suddenly discover that you need a new one you don't have to stop a team to go to town for one. Use a little foresight. We all have plenty of "hindsight," but it is the man that uses foresight that gets along. Plan ahead.

When hitching to the plow see that you do so in such a way as to obtain the best work with the least effort of the team. Many plowmen don't think it makes any difference how you hitch to a plow, but we would advise them to read the following lines by an old plowman of nearly 40 years' experience:—"First, I want a set of whiffletrees, the evener of which shall be only twice the number of inches in length of the inches in width of furrow



A. T. Elder, Champion Plowman of
Manitoba, 1898.

that I want to turn. Thus, if I want to plow a furrow of fourteen inches in width, I will have an evener twenty-eight inches long. Then, I want to let the team out from the whiffletrees to such a distance that I can get the depth of furrow I want, and draw from the notch in the plow clevis at the lower side of the plow beam. The reason for short evener and low hitch on the plow beam is that the plow will draw level on its land side and will be in a position to do its best work. With the average farm whiffletrees we find about a four foot evener. This, with the horse in the furrow, would call for the plow to run to the sod nearly two feet; the one holding generally rocks the plow to the left somewhat, to keep his furrow narrow enough, and thus puts the plow out of its natural position. The hitching above the lower notches in the plow clevis to get depth of furrow, draws the plow too much on its point, and a small stone will throw it out of the furrow."

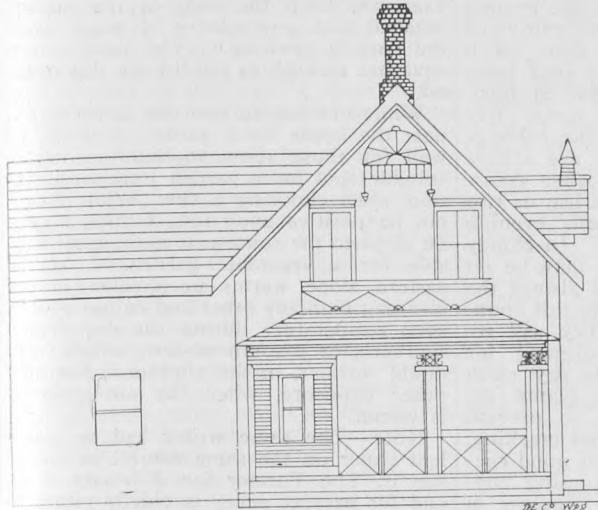
The Indians at Rolling River, Man., have organized an Agricultural Society and will hold a show on August 18.

The total intakings of the Roland Farmers' Elevator for the past season up to a week or two ago aggregated about 275,000 bushels. It was expected that the 300,000 bushel mark would be reached. It would be hard to convince the farmers about Roland that there is nothing in the farmers' elevator scheme—when properly managed.

A Good House Plan.

In response to repeated calls for a plan of a farm house suitable for a Manitoba farm, we have pleasure in giving the plan of that recently built by Peter Elder, Rounthwaite. It has a cellar, fitted with furnace, and the material and workman-

corresponding reduction in cost and the plan and size could be varied to suit different sizes of families, but we know of no farm house that excels this, or where, in every detail, convenience, good taste and good workmanship are more happily combined.



ELEVATION

ship all through is first-class. The cellar has a stone wall, the building above is frame. The external walls are ship lap, with two thicknesses of paper, covered with first-class siding. All external wood-work had three coats of oil paint. The inside is lathed and plastered and all wood

A quarter section of land was recently sold at Grund by Merritt Armitage to Mark Badger for \$3,250. Land must be a pretty good price in that locality.

Consul Stevens gives in his report of the trans-Caucasus for 1898 a reason for the continued decreasing grain yield from this district as being due to the gradual exhaustion of the fertility of the once fertile soil. No manure or other fertilizing agent is used.

Prince Edward's Island has just had a very strong run of Farmers' Institutes, the Premier of the province, the Hon. D. Farquharson, taking the lead. He had the able assistance of Professor Robertson and others of the Ottawa Experiment Station staff. They moved round in a special car and are rousing a considerable amount of practical interest in that province.

We hear a good deal at present about the necessity of testing seed grain. But no one says anything about the need of a test of some kind for grass seed. One reason why brome grass has, as a rule, been found full of vitality is that it has only been threshed and afterwards stored in small quantities where there is less chance of its getting heated than if grown and stored in large quantities. Some kinds of grass seed, such as Kentucky blue grass, are exceedingly prone to heat when stored in bulk. It may be prudent to test Brome seed preparatory to sowing it in June. There can be no harm any way in trying it.

May 5th, 1899, has been proclaimed Arbor Day. This should be a day of significance to the children of Manitoba. The

Farmer will be pleased to hear of successful methods adopted at different schools in planting the grounds. See "Garden and Forestry," in our next issue.

He is fortunate who is able to keep a year's supply of feed on hand to tide over the occasional off year which is sure to come. The more we look into the fodder question the more one is convinced that if the intelligent, economical farmer will save everything which grows on his farm, suitable for forage, in a few years he may be independent of years of disaster.

ORDER YOUR

SEEDS NOW.

Our new Catalogue, which is sent you for the asking, tells you all the very best varieties for growing in Manitoba.

They are just as cheap as Eastern seeds, and produce more.

Send us your name.

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HALLOCK'S SUCCESS

Anti-Clog Weeder and Cultivator

This Implement is used largely on the American side on all kinds of crops after sowing to kill the small weeds as they start, and preserve moisture. A number were imported into Manitoba last year, and used very successfully on the grain and root crops, increasing the yield considerably. I used two last season, and was highly pleased with their work. Send me for circulars with cuts, descriptions and price. ORDER EARLY.

H. NICHOL, Agent, Brandon, Man. Box 882.

Of Interest To Farmers who have Scrub to Remove.

The patent has just been issued for an implement that will **effectually** remove scrub of all kinds, root and branch. It does not matter whether the top is on or off.

These **LAND SCRUBBERS** are made for either one or two teams, and are **guaranteed unbreakable** and will last a lifetime. They weigh from 45 to 50 lbs., and are made of the best sleigh shoe steel.

The patentee has been working on this Scrubber for some years and it is now perfected. One man with one team of horses will pull as much scrub in one day as any five men will chop, and **will do it right**.

Correspondence solicited. All questions promptly answered.

Address—A. E. BROWN, Hamiota, Man.

READ WHAT IS SAID OF IT:—

The "Hamiota Hustler," of Oct. 25, 1898, says of this machine: "Mr. A. E. Brown gave a test exhibition of his Patent Land Scrubber on Friday afternoon last. About 100 farmers and others were present to see the Scrubber working, and the general expression of opinion was that 'It was just the thing for taking out scrub.' Clumps of willow scrub and poplar trees were taken out slick and clean with one team of horses. An implement of this kind will no doubt be appreciated by farmers who have land to clear of scrub. It certainly does the work well and is a great improvement on the old style of cutting out by hand."

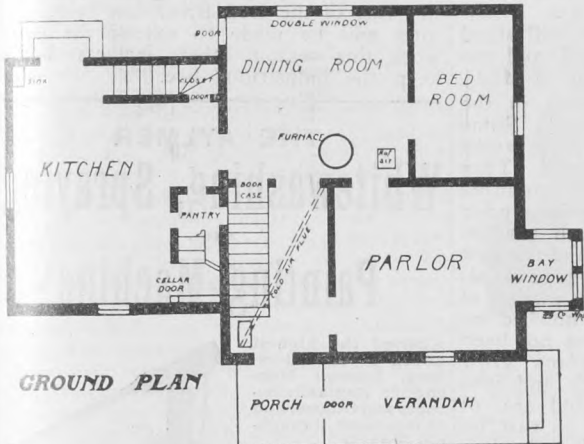
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Write for our new Annual Announcement and College Journal.

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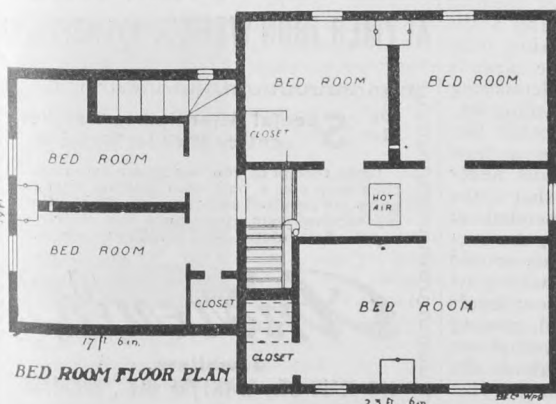
G. W. DONALD, Sec'y.



GROUND PLAN

work downstairs grained. Window and door frames were grooved to receive the ship lap, which was set one inch into the groove with white lead and so made airtight around these openings—a most important point in any dwelling house.

Mr. Elder hauled all material, dug the



BED ROOM FLOOR PLAN

cellar and boarded the workmen. Outside of that the money cost was \$1,500. It would be possible to produce a house considerably plainer than this one at a



Notes on the Farm Garden.

Second Prize Essay, by J. B. K., Fairfax.

The vegetable garden is a very unpopular part of the farm to the average farmer. It is too often recognizable by a miscellaneous assortment of tin cans distributed amongst numerous weeds, which does not improve its general appearance. The owner makes little effort to adopt modern methods in its management. It is sown with little regard to the kind of seed and season; the hired man is sent to hoe it when there is little else for him to do (which does not occur very often), and the weeds are generally anywhere from two inches to a foot in height. There are always more or less weeds in it the entire season, which are allowed to ripen their seeds, even if it was abandoned early in the season, to be plowed down for next spring, when the owner expects to get a fresh start. Needless to say there are more weeds than ever. Little interest is taken in it, and owing to the way it is laid out, a large amount of hand labor is required. This he cannot give it, so he does not go near it too frequently. The result is it is more or less a failure.

A garden should be laid out so as to need as little hand labor as possible. Let the rows be the full length of the garden, straight and evenly spaced, varying, of course, with the kind of vegetable. Harrow or cultivate immediately before the crop is sown. If this is not done the weeds get the start of the crop and will be well rooted before the crop is up. This is accountable for a large number of failures. If the seed has been sown in straight rows, well pressed down, so that the drills are easily seen, hoeing may be started before the plants are up; otherwise it should be done as soon as the rows can be seen, even if there are no weeds in sight. Cultivation should not be done merely to keep down weeds. It brings the surface soil into the best condition for resisting drought, besides making plant food soluble by the action of the air on it. Hoe after every rain as soon as the surface soil is dry enough to work. Often a few weeds are allowed to go to seed after the crops are removed, or by inattention to the maturing crop. This is but making work for future years. If the land is kept strictly free from weeds for a few years, the garden being kept on the same spot, and only thoroughly rotted manure used, many kinds of vegetables can be grown with little or no hand weeding. You occasionally see a farmer with a garden drill, but very seldom do you see one with a wheel hoe. I do not mean a horse hoe; why this is so it is hard to say, as a drill is used only once, and a hoe several times during the season. By the use of a wheel hoe the work is quickly done in such crops, as it would be scarcely possible to use a horse hoe. But the rows must be laid out as suggested to get the best results.

Some people experience considerable difficulty in transplanting. In cloudy weather it is an easy matter. It is in dry weather that skill and judgment are required. One of the first requisites of transplanting is a stock of sturdy plants. These should be properly hardened off for a week or more, by keeping off the sash of the hot-bed, except when there is danger from frost, and by withholding water as much as possible. There are these advantages in having your own hot-

bed: You know the varieties you have, you can have them in the best possible condition for transplanting as suggested, and they are at your disposal for immediate planting if moist weather arrives. Give the plants a thorough watering an hour or two before setting out. It allows the plants to take in a good supply of moisture and fewer of the fibrous roots are broken in removing. Have the ground to receive them previously well cultivated to conserve moisture. Plant them much deeper than they grew in the seed bed; up to the axis of the first leaf, at least. Firm the soil well about the roots. Remove one or two leaves of the cabbage and cauliflower plants; there are always some of the finer roots left when transplanting, and the removal of a leaf or two will equalize matters. Towards evening is the best time to transplant. In cloudy weather, of course, the plants may be set out at any time, but it is not always the part of wisdom to wait for it in this country. If the weather is dry they will require watering daily, in the evening, for three or four days. A little dry earth should be drawn around the plants, especially at the last watering, to prevent the ground forming a crust and cracking. By these methods we have had good success in transplanting without using anything to shade the plants. Success in transplanting depends greatly on the condition of the land they are set out on. If the land is moderately firm and moist success will be almost sure; whereas if it is loose and dry there will be little chance of success, except by a lot of artificial watering. We have generally considered it safe from late frosts after the first week of June, but the experience of the last two years has knocked out that idea. Cabbage and cauliflower, however, will stand a little frost, if well hardened off, and can usually be set out about the end of May.

We have tried sowing onions in the hot-bed and then transplanting. Some seasons they were ahead of those sown outside; in others not so good. They are very easily transplanted and should be tried by those who otherwise have poor success. The work is not much greater, as it does away with thinning and the first weeding or two. Though we have always tried a few each year, the raising of squashes, melons, etc., in the hot-bed on sods and then transplanting, has not been altogether successful. The roots grow very quickly through the sods and into the manure of the hot-bed, and are, of course, broken in setting out, so that by the time they became established they were not much ahead of the others. The use of four-inch pots, in the writer's opinion, would be much better than the sods. Tomatoes trimmed to a single stalk and staked are, with us, a little the earlier, and the fruit of more uniform quality, though less productive than in other ways.

We hear a good deal about feeding pumpkins, squashes, etc., by cutting a slit in the stem of the vine and pouring milk into it; by running two or three strands of yarn through the stem and depositing the ends into a receptacle containing water and milk and in numerous other like manners. While I do not know how much is in these ideas, for we have never tried them, I am of the opinion that if the same amount of time was expended in feeding them in their natural way, the success in growing large specimens would be greater. To grow large squashes or pumpkins use several wheelbarrow loads of well-rotted manure to each hill, mixing with about half earth, firming well down and raising as little as possible above the surrounding ground. As soon as the vine starts to run put small stakes alongside of it for the tendrils to wind round, by which it is prevented from blowing about. It will then take root all along the stem, under the axis of every leaf,

which it will not do if allowed to blow about with the wind. Mulch with manure along the vine as it grows. Allow the vine to grow as large as possible before allowing any fruit to set, and then allow only one to set on each main branch, which, however, should not be later than the middle of July. After the fruit has set remove all bloom as it makes its appearance, keep the ends of the runners pinched and give plenty of water while the fruit is growing. We have grown squashes as high as 120 lbs. by this method.

While one has to take the likeliest spot near the house for a garden, it would be well for those about to build to take a suitable spot for a garden into consideration when choosing a site. While I cannot be positive upon this, I think a gentle slope to the south-east is the most suitable for a vegetable garden. A south-eastern slope warms up quicker in the morning than any other and enjoys a more even temperature during the day than a southern, or a south-western, which is no doubt warmer, in the afternoon, than any other exposure, when the air generally is warm.

Note.—The same writer had an excellent paper on the same subject in the issue of *The Farmer* for February, 1898, and his present paper is chiefly meant as a supplement to what he then said, and said very well, indeed. For the sake of the numerous readers who have since been added to our subscription list, we are almost tempted to reproduce that too.

David Loewen, sen., Hochstadt, introduced bee-keeping among the Mennonites east of the Red River last year. Efforts will be made to extend the good work this season. More farmers should keep the industrious bee.

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Successful Institutes and Some of Their Officers and Plans.

Farmers' Institute meetings have been held throughout the province for a number of years and they have been the means of accomplishing much good. Still, all the institutes formed have not been as successful as they might become. The Nor'-West Farmer has been to some trouble to find out the methods followed by many of our most successful institutes, and we give in this issue a short history of a few of our institutes and something of the work they have done and how they do it. More will follow in subsequent issues. These short sketches will be illustrated with photos of some of the presidents and secretaries. We feel sure our readers will be pleased to see the faces of men who have made their institute work a success.

The secretary of one institute, in sending in an account of his institute, tells the well-known tale of lack of interest, and winds up by saying, "This is a poor record, it is true, when compared with that of some other institutes throughout the province, but not worse, it is feared, than that of many others. The means of arousing a more genuine and permanent enthusiasm among farmers seems to be yet undiscovered." Poor consolation! Not worse than many others! That reminds us of the story of four men in the quicksands. One man was in the sands up to his knees, the second was in front of him and in to his waist, the third was in to his neck, the fourth was on the shore on hard ground. The first man was congratulating himself that he was not as bad as the second, and the second that he was not so badly off as the third. They all forgot to look at the shore and compare themselves with the fourth man out on the firm ground. Little use to measure our institute by those that are as bad or worse than ourselves. Compare with the best and strive to excel it. Excelsior should be our motto.

As to the means of arousing a genuine interest in institute meetings not being discovered yet, why, it was discovered long ago. That secretary is away behind the times. It has been discovered that the success of an institute depends almost wholly on the secretary, next to him the president, and then on the directors. All must work together, no institute will run itself. No lodge, society, or institution of any kind will run itself. Some one must push it and make it go. If the secretary can't push the institute to success, the sooner he steps out and lets some one else try, the better for the institute. We say again the success of an institute depends very largely on the secretary.

Beautiful Plains.



J. A. McGill,
President Beautiful Plains
Farmers' Institute.

institute claims to have rocked the cradle for Provincial Hail Insurance and fondly hope to see the young infant walk alone before this session of the local house rises.

The Beautiful Plains Institute at Neepawa has done good work since its inception in 1893 and left behind it a record of which any similar body need not be ashamed. James W. Drysdale has been the sec'y-treas. from the beginning. The work begun with only 10 members, has increased to 40, with an average of about 25. This

It was due to the influence of the institute that the creamery was established. Noxious weeds have been a live question and they will be heard from at the present session of the legislature in regard to these pests. The question of farmers' exemptions was dealt with along the lines of the present legislation and other live questions have been handled by the members of the institute. The following questions have been well threshed out and decided so far as this influential body can decide them. The best variety of wheat?—The Red Fife. The best dairy cow for the farmer's use?—The Ayrshire-Short-horn cross. Does ground barley give good results as feed for milch cows?—Yes. The cost of raising an acre of wheat?—\$7.50. The work of the institute is beginning to bear fruit, in improved methods of cultivation and better stock. The institute is now considering the advisability of hiring an imported heavy draught stallion to travel in the district. W. F. Sirret, M.P.P., was the first president; he has been followed by Jas. Molland and Henry Irwine. J. A. McGill is now the president.

Morris.



W. J. Maher,
Sec.-Treas. Morris Farmers'
Institute No. 2, St. J. Bap.

The history of the Morris Farmers' Institute since its inception in 1893 has been the history of many an institute throughout the country. The farmers were all quite ready to form one and for a time the meetings were well attended, the membership large and no trouble to get men to read excellent papers. But soon the novelty wore off. It became more difficult to get good papers, the attendance fell away, and now, unless some speaker from an outside point comes to address the meetings no interest is taken in them. There is a good opportunity for the enterprising secretary, W. J. Maher, St. Jean Baptiste, to rouse up the people and make a great success of their institute.

Kildonan.

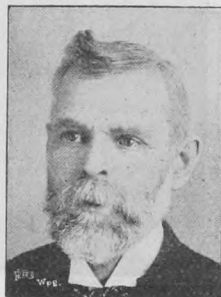
Since its organization in March, 1894, the Kildonan Farmers' Institute has a record of which it may justly feel proud. It has always held a series of meetings during the winter months, at which papers and addresses were given by those qualified on subjects of interest to farmers and gardeners. Through the institute new varieties of oats, barley, potatoes, etc., have



Jas. Drysdale,
Sec.-Treas. Beautiful Plains
Farmers' Institute.

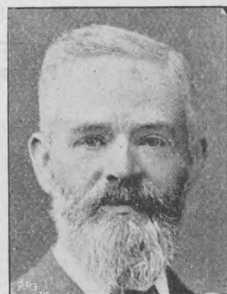
been introduced into the neighborhood, and grain from these new varieties, both of oats and barley, won prizes upon two occasions at the Winnipeg Industrial, competing against all comers from the province and the Territories. Through the institute the Kildonan and St. Paul's Agricultural Society was formed, and it is generally admitted that it is one of the most successful local shows in the province. It will be of interest to other institutes to know how the interest is kept up in this institute. The opening meeting for the season, outside speakers are always arranged for and the meeting also partakes of a social nature. The good ladies of Kildonan furnish refreshments, which always draw out a large crowd. This plan awakes interest in the meetings and it has been the means of their having a steadily increasing membership. Outside speakers are arranged for at least twice in the year, oftener if it can be done. Then all the money raised by the institute is expended in buying seeds of some kind or in other ways that will be of value to the members. By following these methods and all working together the institute has had a steady growth, done good work for the district, and is capable of doing better work than ever. S. R. Henderson is secretary-treasurer, and under his able direction it will continue to flourish. H. C. Whellams is the president of this enterprising institute.

Portage la Prairie.



Thos. Sissons,
Pres., P. la Prairie F. I.

This institute was not always very enthusiastic in its work, but has recently made a vigorous effort and has done a lot of interesting work. This should always have been a leading institute and is now stirring to good purpose. During the past year some excellent meetings have been held, and important subjects have been discussed. In addition to papers submitted by local members of the institute, the institute was favored with able and practical addresses from Professor Fletcher and others. Such subjects as noxious weeds, elevator monopoly, grain standards, the best methods of seeding, road-side weeds, hail insurance, etc., were under consideration from time to time and were fruitful of profitable discussion. At the present time the subjects of road-side weeds and hail insurance are under consideration. In respect to the evil of road-side weeds it was unanimously agreed "That the Rural Municipal Council should be requested to include the cutting of road-side weeds in the statute labor." In the matter of hail insurance, after considerable discussion, it was resolved, "that the time was opportune to form a provincial hail insurance scheme under Government control." A small committee, consisting of M. B. Snider, W. Fulton, C. Braithwaite and D. MacVicar, was appointed to draw up a report on the subject, which



D. MacVicar,
Sec.-Treas., P. la Prairie F. I.



S. R. Henderson,
Sec.-Treas., Kildonan F. I.
Ferton.

was submitted to the institute and adopted with little alteration. Copies of it were sent the other branches of the institute, to members of the local legislature, and all interested in the subject. Thomas Sissons is the president, and D. MacVicar sec.-treas. of this go-ahead institute.

Posen.



Chas. A. D'Simencourt
Pres., Posen F. I.

It is encouraging to meet with a live institute like this one. They are away back from the railway and are thus at a disadvantage in getting outside help, but this only makes them the more determined to have a good institute. It was organized in 1891 and the membership is about 40. They never have any trouble in getting some member to give a paper when wanted. The most popular subjects are those connected with stock raising. The institute offers prizes to the young folks for the best essays on subjects pertaining to their work. To the boys two prizes were offered, one for the best essay on "The Feed and Care of Horses," and the other on "The Winter Care of Cattle. Two prizes were offered to the young ladies, one each on "Butter Making, from the Cow to the Market," and "Cooking and Baking." Some of the winning essays in last year's competition appeared in the Household columns of The Farmer, and showed no mean knowledge of these subjects. The institute is encouraging the raising of a better class of hogs by bonusing two pure bred boars. This has been a great success. They also have a Babcock milk tester for the use of members in testing their cows, an idea that other institutes might copy. The institute has also a reference library, keeps a large stock of drugs, which are sold to members at cost, and has built a hall, 20 x 40 feet. W. T. Bett is the sec.-treas. of this progressive, self-helpful institute, while the president is Chas. A. D'Simencourt.

Pipestone.



Wm. Lothian,
President, Pipestone F. I.

This institute is doing good work, the meetings are held alternately at Reston and Pipestone. During the past year 12 meetings have been held, including the annual meeting. Papers were read by different members upon the following subjects:—"Cattle, Breed, Care and Feed," "Harvesting and Threshing," "Fodder on the Farm," "Best Methods of Seeding," and "Cattle

Raising for Beef and Dairy." The papers were all practical and full of information, and invariably called forth a good discussion. The meetings are fairly well attended, and the interest is growing. People are beginning to realize the power for good a Farmers' Institute can be made, "making us richer," as Mr. Hobson said, at Brandon, "not only in dollars and cents, but richer from a social point of view." During the winter, when people can easily spare a Saturday afternoon, it is refreshing for neighbors to meet and discuss matters of common interest. The wise man said, "As iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friends." "How to Make the Farm Pay" is very important, but there are other things of vast importance; how can rural life be made interesting? The heart hunger of young people for society is a natural and healthy feeling, and what is better for the young men, if they could be brought to see it, than a good institute meeting? Sometimes the remark is made "the meetings should be practical;" no doubt this is right, but meetings may have practical results in more ways than one. We hear sometimes that the best crop on the farm is "boys and girls," and we are all proud of the effort people make for education in rural districts, but there is a school we are all attending, the school of experience, and if farmers are to hold their own, not only in the race for wealth, but in the march of civilization, we must conduct ourselves so that we make our calling honorable and compel the respect of all classes. In these days of "triumphant democracy," the country needs men of strong character, of strong convictions, with opinions carefully gathered and honestly held. Farmers, support your institute with your presence, with your influence and with your experience. "No man liveth unto himself." You will be helped yourself and you will help others. Wm. Lothian is president of this enterprising institute of 80 members, and R. Forke the secretary, to whom a large share of its success is due.



Robt. Forke,
Secretary, Pipestone F. I.

Arrow River.



J. T. Lynch,
President, Arrow River F. I.

of the institute have always managed to keep together. Meetings are held once a month during the winter season. At one of these meetings they always try and have speakers sent out by the Government. Papers are read by the members of the institute on some farm topic. A general discussion then follows, in which as many farmers as can take part. This

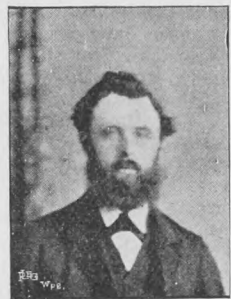
institute occasionally adopts a plan that could be used with profit by other institutes. A meeting is held at which part of the programme consists of music, readings and recitations. This adds much to the enjoyment of the meeting and brings out the young people. During the past winter there seems to have been more interest taken in the meetings than usual. It is hoped that this will continue. The present officers are: President, J. T. Lynch; vice-president, John Fleming, sen.; sec.-treas., Thos. H. Hamilton. Directors: David Rowan, Wm. Tenant, Wm. Telond, Jas. Sec.-Treas. Arrow River F.I., Wiggins, Jas. Douglas, J. Fleming, jun



Thos. Hamilton,
Sec.-Treas. Arrow River F.I.,
Carlingville.

Cartwright.

As this institute was formed last June, there is not a very long record behind it. The members all take a great interest in the meetings and all are lending a hand to make them successful. This is the right way, and if they will stick together the members of this institute can do a good work. The membership at present is forty. Forty farmers working together in spreading new ideas, in following improved methods of farming, and in raising and feeding good stock, in the introduction of pure bred sires and in many other ways, can accomplish wonderful results. That the members of this institute are alive is shown by the fact that they have taken up the question of tree planting, so much needed on the prairies. Nothing gives our prairie homes such a comfortable home-like look as a few trees around them and the shelter of a good windbreak needs only to be felt to be appreciated. As this district is a good one for mixed farming, the institute has decided to introduce Brome grass for distribution among its members for trial, believing that it would be a good thing could they get their land seeded to this grass. Messrs. S. A. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, and Wm. Scott, of Winnipeg, addressed the institute during the winter. The president is J. McKenzie, and the secretary-treasurer is D. Duncan.



Jas. Mackenzie,
Pres., Cartwright Farmers' Institute.



David Duncan,
Sec'y., Cartwright F. I.

The Nor'-West Farmer will continue these short sketches of the Farmers' Institutes of Manitoba in the next issue, to be followed by the Agricultural Societies of the province. We would like to have the photographs of all presidents and secretaries as early as possible, if they have not already been sent.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

WORKS WONDERS

IT REMOVES BUNCHES ON HORSES OR ANY OTHER LIVE STOCK

THEREBY INCREASING THE VALUE OF THE ANIMAL FULLY 50 PER CENT.

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THE RESULTS WERE EXTRAORDINARY.

Wapella, N.W.T., Feb. 13, '97.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
I keep your "Gombault's Caustic Balsam" in stock. I have sold it for the last three years. I have been in the drug business in Ontario and this country, but it is not known to the majority. I sold a bottle which I saw used under my own supervision which gave most universal satisfaction. The results were extraordinary. I sell it here at \$4.50 per bottle. I am quite a horseman and would be pleased to use any pictures of the noted racers of the day to our mutual benefit.
J. A. MACDONALD.

"THE BEST BLISTER ON EARTH."

Andover, Me., Dec. 14, '97.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
I have used and sold "Gombault's Caustic Balsam" for the last six years, and it is considered by myself and customers the best blister on earth for removing spavins, splints, shackles, etc. I own a nice black mare nine years old that I removed a bone spavin from, clean and smooth, over a year ago, with Caustic Balsam, and will give her to any man living if he can tell which leg it was on. I also removed a shackle from another horse with the Balsam, and have known of several similar cases among my customers.
F. A. RUSSELL.

"NO REMEDY EQUALS CAUSTIC BALSAM."

Watertown, Wis., Dec. 29, '97.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
Your bottle of "Gombault's Caustic Balsam" arrived safe, and I feel duty bound to notify you of what an excellent, valuable remedy you have. I am a druggist, a graduate of Chicago College of Pharmacy, class of 1883. I have been in the drug business twenty years; have compounded horse receipts for some of our ablest and most experienced veterinary surgeons, but there is no remedy equal to your great "Caustic Balsam." No stable ought to be without your valuable remedy.
WILLIAM G. CODY, PH. D.

THE BEST REMEDY WE EVER USED.

Westover, Md., July 31, '97.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
I have recently bought a bottle of "Gombault's Caustic Balsam," and have misplaced the directions for its use. Will you kindly send me directions? I consider it one of the best remedies we have ever used on our horses.
ALBERT SUDLER.

"IT HAS NEVER FAILED YET."

Whitewater, Wis., Dec. 1, '98.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
I have been using your "Gombault's Caustic Balsam" for ten years, for different ailments. It has never failed for me yet; also used it for human ailments. Can you furnish me with Caustic Balsam direct from you? If so, please write me prices and terms.
DR. HIGLEY, V. S. D.

GOOD FOR ENLARGED TENDONS.

St. John's, N. B., April 29, '97.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
The bottle of "Gombault's Caustic Balsam" you so kindly sent me in November, 1896, I have used on my horse for enlarged tendon, and found it to work to my entire satisfaction, and would recommend it to all horsemen instead of using the firing irons, as it has even a better result.
R. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

THE BEST I EVER USED.

Sparta, Ga., Oct. 2, '97.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
"Gombault's Caustic Balsam" is the best thing of the kind I ever used. I cured a bad case of bone spavin with it. For blistering it has no equal.
W. I. HARLEY.

USED SUCCESSFULLY.

West Point, Tenn., April 14, '97.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
I bought a bottle of "Gombault's Caustic Balsam" two years ago, for a spavined horse. I cured him without any trouble. Have since cured a horse of poll evil.
E. W. GRAVES.

"THE BEST BLISTER I EVER USED."

White Rock, Mich., Oct. 14, '97.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
I have used "Gombault's Caustic Balsam" for ringbones, spavins and curb, and I think it is the best blister I ever used, as it doesn't destroy the hair, and is an excellent remedy for the above ailments.
FRANK MUNFORD.

THE GREATEST REMEDY HE EVER USED.

Townsend, Mass., Nov. 2, '97.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
Please send me one-half dozen bottles "Gombault's Caustic Balsam," and send at once. It is the greatest remedy that ever I used on a horse in my life.
J. D. FARRAR.

USES CAUSTIC BALSAM TO BLISTER.

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 17, '98.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
I have used your "Gombault's Caustic Balsam" for the past four years, and it is one of the best liniments for blister that I ever used.
DR. MCJUE, V.S.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM DID IT.

Moscow, Pa., Sept. 15, '98.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
In reply to your inquiry to "Gombault's Caustic Balsam," will make the following statement: I had a mare with a very bad bone spavin, on which I used for some time several different kinds of blisters, under direction of our best horsemen, without avail, and by three applications of your Balsam was entirely cured. I also used upon another horse for the same ailment with like results.
H. G. SIMPSON.

CURED SPLINTS, SPAVINS AND SORE THROAT.

Wadina, Ia., Oct. 22, '97.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
I received one bottle of "Gombault's Caustic Balsam." With it I cured splints, spavins, and sore throats, and with good results. I have used it in many countries, and have it in constant use, and will soon send another order. I recommend it very highly.
THOMAS GIBBONS.

GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam IS THE ONLY GENUINE.



The Laugh in Church.

She sat on the sliding cushion,
The dear wee woman of four ;
Her feet, in their tiny slippers,
Hung dangling over the floor.
She had meant to be good—she had promised—

And so, with her big brown eyes,
She stared at the meeting-house windows,
And counted the crawling flies.

She looked far up at the preacher,
But she thought of the honey bees
Droning away in the blossoms

That whitened the cherry trees,
She thought of the broken basket,
Where, curled in a dusty heap,
Three sleek, round puppies, with fringing ears,

Lay snuggled fast asleep.

Such soft, warm bodies to cuddle,
Such queer little hearts to beat,
Such swift, round tongues to kiss,
Such sprawling cushiony feet !
She could feel in her clasping fingers
The touch of the satiny skin,
And a cold, wet nose exploring
The dimples under her chin.

Then a sudden ripple of laughter
Ran over the parted lips,
So quickly she could not catch it
With her rosy finger tips.
The people whispered "Bless the child !"
As each one waked from a nap,
But the dear, wee woman hid her face
For shame in her mother's lap.

—Open Window.

Home.

By Jean of Euclid, Portage la Prairie, Man.

What a hallowed name ! What happy memories it stirs in the heart, and oh, how dear to us all ! Home is the magic circle, within which the weary spirit finds rest and sweet refuge. Ask a man who has left home and friends and wandered over the earth until he is bent with age, and white with the frost of years, ask him what is home, and note the change in his countenance when he answers, "It is a green spot in memory, it was once a glorious and happy reality, but now it rests only as an image of the mind." Then again, ask a little child, where is home, see how it raises its curly head and opens wide the bright eyes and says, "Where mother lives."

Home ! that name touches every fibre of the soul, and stirs every chord of the human heart. What tender associations are linked with home ! It recalls the fondest memories of life, and opens in our nature the purest and deepest thoughts. How true it is that much of the success and happiness of a person's life depends on the character of the home, no matter how hard the struggle in life may be, the thought of a happy and cheerful home helps a man take up the burden of life with a stouter heart. Next come the dear home friends, father, mother, brothers and sisters ; how much they are to us ! How we value their friendship ! If we could only have our wishes, how often we would feast our eyes on their dear faces, and feel their warm and hearty hand-clasp. We may form any friends

who may even prove false, but the dear ones at home will always prove staunch and true.

One of the greatest charms that a home can extend to children, especially boys, is the charm of individual freedom. The coldness and rigid inelasticity which characterizes so many homes is a prolific and leading cause that sends a large number of boys and girls to early ruin and destruction. Let the place where children mould their natures and develop their characters be made to them "sweet home"—the dearest place in the world. Let the youngsters romp and play and have a good time in the house. If Will comes rushing in full of joy to tell you how he won the prize at school, and in his haste has forgotten to wipe his muddy feet, don't lift the hair off his head, as he would express it, by a sharp rebuke. If John loves to sit by the fireside these long winter evenings and construct rude toys with his knife, let him do it. Even direct his unskilled efforts, and you will not only do good by keeping him from idleness, but you will be more than repaid when you accidentally hear him telling a comrade what "a jolly father and mother I have got," which style of boyish expression will in later years be exchanged for words of grateful praise uttered in tenderness and love.

Make home, "sweet home," the place of freedom for the young people, and they will not abuse their privileges. A little more mud or a few chips in the sitting room is better than to have boys learn elsewhere to smoke, chew, swear and drink, or girls running about in evil company. And as they approach manhood and womanhood give them further liberty and confidence. Do not bring vices into your house, but give your children innocent amusement. The richest legacy you can leave them is the dear, ever fragrant recollection of that enchanted spot, which gave them the strength and will to make their own way in the world, blessed with a tenderness of heart which a pleasant home has secured. Then, when you have crossed the dark river, gratified hearts will ever bless your memories, and your children will in their turn cherish and exercise in their own families the influences of "sweet home" that to a great extent made them good men and true women.

The Other Side.

By Clover, Stony Mountain, Man.

Heartease's essay on "Going too Far" does strike a sympathetic chord, and yet one reads so much in something the same strain that I begin to think the other side needs an advocate. Perhaps I am wrong, but it always strikes me that it is those who do not experience much difficulty in making leisure time, who write so much in favor of it. Of course there are some "Mrs. Scrubs" who would not appreciate leisure—except to scrub—but I think they are in the minority.

But where the means are limited, and hired help cannot be afforded, how is leisure time to be found for the mother who is housekeeper, cook, baker, laundress, seamstress, nurse, etc., for a family of young children ? I know it has been done—for I have in mind one young couple who started wedded life with very fair prospects, but who were determined to have leisure for the "improvement of their intellects." No matter how pressing the work to be done, they had time to read and discuss the books they wished. Often the dishes remained undisturbed on the table from one meal to the next while she read or wrote, then when the "gudeman" came in to dinner or tea, she

washed dishes and prepared the meal while they discussed the subject just studied. No doubt it was edifying, and adopted in moderation would be a great improvement in many humdrum, work-a-day homes, but carried to excess, as in this case, it proved disastrous, and in a few years the home and stock disappeared and the young couple (not so very young, either), and their little family left uncereemoniously for a warmer climate. It seems rather a mean thing to say that some gain leisure at the expense of laundress, dress-makers, etc., but I am acquainted with them. Perhaps you are, too. They are very sweet and gracious when you meet them, and can criticise much more learnedly than "Mrs. Scrub," though they are not a whit behind her in recounting the details of their work.

Some one is ready, no doubt, to suggest that the proper way is to plan your work—do it systematically. Ah, yes ! that is it, but then you know "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee," and if that is true of "mice and men," what shall we say of the busy mother of young children ? There are times when the most tempting plans must be ignored and the baby attended to. Even the best regulated babies often claim attention out of their regular hours. There are cut fingers and bruises and numerous other mishaps among older children. But why enumerate ? Every busy mother knows.



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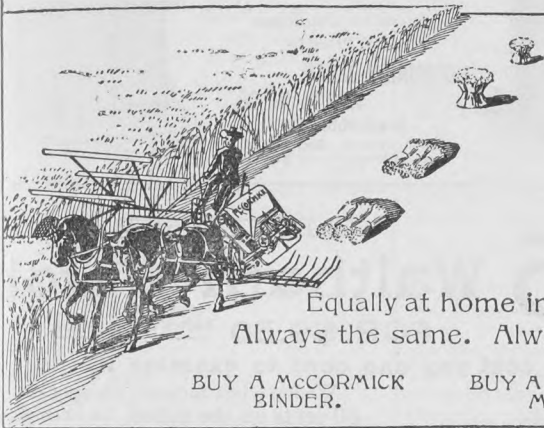
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I read a remark once on how very easily money is spent, no matter how economically inclined one may be, and if asked what in the world you did with so much money, you cannot help feeling guilty—a though you had squandered it, even when you know you have done the best you could with it. I have often thought it is very much the same way with time. I am glad "it is better to wear out than to rust out," "better to be too busy than too idle."

But there is a good time coming when these small sons and daughters are a little bigger and able to help us—then we can sit down and write instructive essays on "The Absolute Necessity of Rest and Recreation," etc., which at present we are too busy to take much of, however good the advice.

Just Strike the Happy Medium.

By Sympathy, Ebor, Man.

Between Mrs. Scrub and Squaw's slovenly house-keeper, Heartease gives my sentiments exactly. There is more all round pleasure and happiness in being a happy home maker than in being an exceedingly good house-keeper; there is sometimes a vast difference between the two. There is neither need nor sense in setting coal oil or other objectionable stuff in cupboards, or on pantry shelves to get spilt over things, nor any need to allow an accumulation of old dishes, bones or crusts in any of the household corners. Nor is it necessary to scrub every crack and corner every time the shelves are tidied up, make clean and keep so till they need a scrub again. The same with the stove. To polish off the top when the rest is already shining is much better than not doing it at all.

It seems needless to say that one pair of hands cannot do all that is necessary to be done, perfectly and regularly, when there is enough to keep four to six pair busy. In the ordinary life of prairie home makers with a family, some baking must be done, some making, some washing, cleaning, churning, milking, knitting, darning and mending. Besides the ever recurring meal and depressing dish pan, three times a day, there are a thousand and one things and extras, to attend to.

It is generally the mother who is expected to manage and train the children in health and tenderly care for them in sickness, or sometimes to help a friend or

neighbor in like trouble. She should be a prudent and wise counsellor, to whom her husband can turn in times of perplexity. She should not forget any accomplishment she may have, and really must keep posted on subjects of interest in church or state.

My advice to every home maker is to find out for herself the best and easiest way she can accomplish the most, with the best results, for what works beautifully in one home will not answer at all in another. We all know how much of the mother's home life calls for self-denial for those she loves, an almost continual setting aside of her own wishes for the pleasure of others. This brings the very ordinary life of the average mother nearest to that of our Lord and Master, who came not to be "ministered unto, but to minister." The pleasure or happiness of a home does not depend so largely on the external cleanliness as some think, but on the happy combination of so many of the little things. Often great pleasures spring from little things.

If one's husband does not like to wear a stiff "boiled" shirt, don't insist on it, get him a nice soft light one; but if the growing lad would like a white collar, get it by all means. You can guide his taste between one of a suitable height and a three-inch one; or, if a little girl would like shiny toes on her Sunday boots, it is not much, grant it, or a flower on her Sunday hat, you can choose between daisies, peonies or poppies, if she should fancy them. Never mind if we do come short sometimes ourselves, we can get "five cents worth of hair pins," as one mother laughingly said was her share of a big day's shopping, and she was happy, just like so many of us.

If drinking glasses are washed in cold water and left to drain for about five minutes, they polish much better and look much brighter than if washed in hot water and dried at once.

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Spring Hints.

By Young Housekeeper, Elkhorn, Man.

I am not a believer in "spring medicines," for I hold that with proper attention to the laws of hygiene no spring medicine will ever be needed. But if these laws have been disregarded, the sooner the system is freed from its impurities the better. Begin with a warm bath two or three times a week or oftener, and discard meat and pastry. Take as much outdoor exercise as possible; try to be cheerful and unselfish, and know that your health will improve immediately.

Every one of us knows how dust and disorder prevail in the dark corners and hew, in the spring time, when the sun shines brightly, we notice the places and have an instinctive feeling for "house cleaning." On some day when the air smells like spring, look over the articles in the room you know needs it most, and decide which can be renovated and which should be burned. Be unsparing in your criticism, and do not keep things that are no longer useful or beautiful, even if you feel sentimentally attached to them. Let us keep before us at all times the highest ideals of beauty, and reject everything that does not appeal to that which is noblest and best. Remember that things which are dirty, or broken, or are kept in disorder, are demoralizing, and especially so to children. Hence everything around them should be kept clean, neatly repaired and in perfect order. Dust begrimed pictures, broken furniture, soiled fancy work or ragged books have no place in an ideal home. If the pictures cannot be cleaned, let them be burned, the fancy work ditto, and let the furniture be mended. I think it a great mistake to pile up old clothing. If there are things you can make over, rip them up and wash them, and put them carefully away if you cannot use them at once. After your comforters have been washed, face both sides at the top with any suitable material, which can be readily removed and washed when soiled by contact with the body. Very old comforters are better burned than to be washed, or to be used without renovating. They absorb and give out very unpleasant odors, which are not only disagreeable, but a positive menace to health. The woodwork and walls, especially if papered, absorb all odors, whether from the body or from cooking or garbage, and retain them and add to them year after year, until finally the house is so saturated that a few minutes stay in it is positively nauseating. To prevent this, all slops and garbage should be removed as quickly as possible, windows and doors should be arranged for constant ventilation, and the greatest cleanliness should be observed. Your time is limited, so is your strength. You can do the important things only by letting the useless things go. Don't make pies. They are worse than useless; they are a heavy tax on the digestive powers of whoever eats them. Don't try to have an immense variety of food at each meal. Plan so as to give each time the right proportion of proteids to build up the muscular tissue, carbohydrates, to keep up the heat and force of the body, and phosphates, to feed the brain and nerves. A very few dishes will suffice. Get your variety by having a different combination the next day.

The art of drinking water would seem to be as simple a thing as the art of not drinking poison, but there is much to learn. To drink in the dark is a tempting of providence, for forty things may have polluted the water since it was put there, from wandering flies or roaches, to the hibernated wriggler just thawed out from the ice and gleefully taking his first

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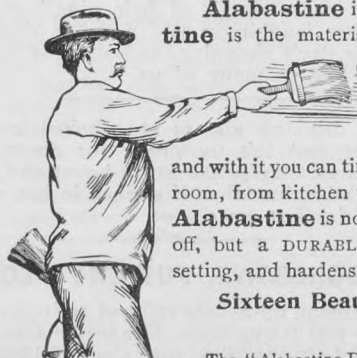
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excursion as you swallow him. Even when dipping from a mountain spring or taking it from the finest banquet table, look before you drink. Nor is one to get up in the night and pour down an unseen stream. Indeed, at any time, seen or unseen, the water should never be poured down in one act. All the organs of taste are situated in front of the gullet a long way. About the teeth, in the lips, cheeks and top of the mouth, are nerves which "taste good" when you touch them with water. If you let the draught slip past without touching these nerves, you rob yourself of nearly all the gratification. Fill the cheeks, even to fill the mouth with ice-water and eject it, when you are very warm, will quench thirst, and save you a headache from the congestion that follows suddenly flooding the warm stomach with so cold a draught.

I'll Try.

A ruler wise is King I'll Try,
And well his people serve him, too.
He rules with love, and that is why
He has a steadfast court and true;
With shining deeds, and not with stones,
He slew the giant Lazybones.

A first King Try's dominions were
Of towns and cities two or three;
But soon he made a mighty stir,—
His standard waved on land and sea,
And there were few who would not own
The might of such a ruler's throne.

And Lazybones and all his band
Who long withstood the brave I'll-Try.
Were seized and bound both foot and
hand,
And thrown in prisons deep, to die;
And joy-bells rang both loud and free,
To celebrate the victory.

To-day the children everywhere
Are rallying around I'll-Try,
As soldiers brave to do and dare,
And fling truth's banner to the sky;
For in the ranks there are no drones,
And none who envy Lazybones.

—By Frank Walcott Hutt, in Young
People's Weekly.

Children's Aid Work in the West.

The Farmer has received a copy of the first annual report of the Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg. This society has been in successful operation only a few months, but during that time 33 children have been looked after and over 20 of these have been sent to good Christian homes. The work of the society is to take the dependent and neglected children before they have had an opportunity to become vicious and criminal and place them out in foster homes. Those sent out thus far are a fine class of boys and girls. The society has no "slum children" from the large eastern cities or the old country. The work, we are pleased to note, has been attended with good results already. Just now the society is appealing to the boys and girls of the Sunday schools, and the public schools, and to the young people of the Christian Endeavor Societies, the Epworth Leagues and other young people's societies throughout the province for a special collection. The Toronto Children's Aid Society has received liberal aid from these sources in Ontario. It is a grand idea to have the children of the better classes contributing to relieve the condition of those not so fortunately situated as themselves, and it is earnestly hoped that those in charge of the various institutions referred to, will give the boys and girls an opportunity to do their part in helping on this important work. All contributions should be forwarded to J. M. Johnston, Treasurer, 453 Main Street, Winnipeg. Donations of clothing, books and toys should be prepaid and addressed to the Children's Aid Shelter, 101 Mayfair Avenue, Winnipeg.

When anything has been scorched from the iron, lay it immediately in the sun and allow it to remain until the scorch fades away and the color of the article comes back to its original color.

When potatoes or rice have burned while cooking, lift the saucepan from the stove, and at once place it in a vessel containing cold water. After a few moments turn the contents into another pan and finish cooking, and the burnt taste will be imperceptible.

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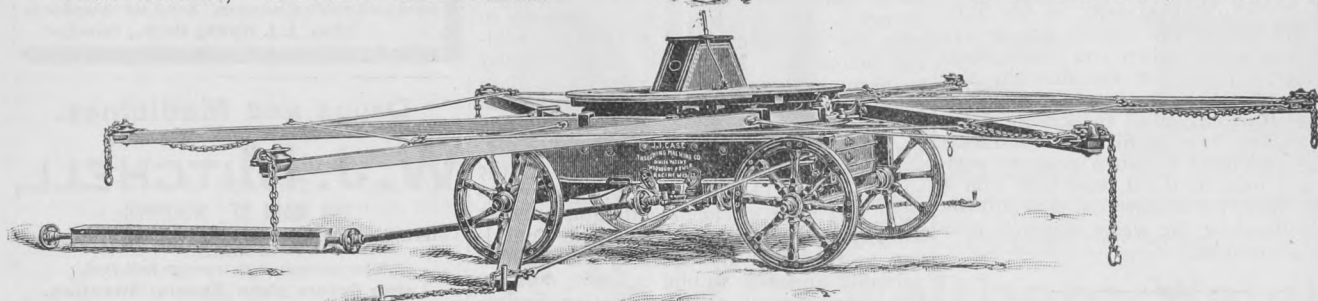
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ENGINES AND SEPARATORS.

My Daughter's Learned To Cook.

We used to have old-fashioned things,
like cabbages and greens;
We used to have just common soup,
made out of pork and beans,
But now it's bouillon, consomme, and
things made from a book,
And pot au feu and Julienne, since my
daughter's learned to cook.

We used to have a piece of beef—just
ordinary meat;
And pickled pigs' feet, spare-ribs, too,
and other things to eat;
While now it's fillet and ragout, and leg
of mutton braised;
And macaroni au gratin, and sheep's
head Hollandaised.

Escallops a la Versailles—a la this and
a la that,
And sweetbread a la Dieppoise—it's
enough to kill a cat!
But while I suffer deeply, I invariably
look,
As if I were delighted that my daughter's
learned to cook.

We have a lot of salad things, with dres-
sing mayonnaise;
In place of oysters, blue points fricasseed
a dozen ways,
And orange roly-poly, float, and peach
meringue, alas,
Enough to wreck a stomach that is made
of plated brass!

The good old things have passed away, in
silent, sad retreat;
We've lots of high falutin' things,, but
nothing much to eat.
And while I never say a word, and always
pleasant look,
But oh, I've had dyspepsia since my
daughter's learned to cook.

—The Ladies' Journal.

Where Chills are Dangerous.

There are certain parts of the body
which, more than others, it is important
to have warmly clad. For example, people
with tender lungs are careful to have an
extra thickness of flannel on the chest and
between the shoulder blades; but there is
one part to which we, women especially,
do not pay sufficient attention in the mat-
ter of clothing until compelled by some
grave necessity. This is the lower part
of the body, where so many important
organs are situated, and where chill is

most dangerous. This is, from tragic ex-
perience, well known in tropical countries,
where foreign residents learn to wear for
safety a "cholera belt." This may be a
wide-shaped belt of flannel to go round
the abdomen, or it may be woven of soft
wool. Once worn in the winter, they
will be too comfortable to be done with-
out. I am glad to see the growing cus-
tom of putting little girls, at the age when
boys are breeched, into close-fitting
knickers. Even when it is the chest that
is delicate, the chill is most likely to
strike the lower part of the body, and that
ought at all times to be better protected
than it usually is.—The Scottish Farmer.

Cultivate the Soil.

'Fore the soil begins to bake,

Cultivate!

Stir it up for culture's sake,

Cultivate!

Tillage hinders 'vaporation,

Tillage works weed 'radication,

Tillage helps food 'laboration,

Cultivate!

If it rains and lays the dust,

Cultivate!

If it pours and forms a crust,

Cultivate!

Save the moisture hygroscopic,

Helps the microbes microscopic,

Talk to neighbors on this topic,

Cultivate!

If your head begins to swell,

Cultivate!

Harrow, crush it, pound it well,

Cultivate!

Cultivate a humble heart,

Give "Big I" a meaner part,

Let the germ of culture start,

Cultivate!

—Rural New Yorker.

Why Farming Don't Pay.

In a paper read by D. Stewart, at the
Belmont Farmers' Institute, he says:—"Lack of appreciation as to the nobility
of their calling is one reason why some
farmers fail to succeed. 2nd, with others
lack of education in fitting them for their
calling, and then not profiting as they
might by the experience and education of
others or by reading books and papers re-
lating to their business. 3rd, by not keep-

ing well posted in what is done at the Ex-
perimental station, and thus not profiting
by their experience. 4th, farm stock is
kept at a loss on account of its inferior
quality. 5th, farm animals are sometimes
neglected, not fed enough, and with an
unbalanced ration and not properly shel-
tered in winter. 6th, a large proportion
of the manure on the farm is allowed to
go to waste, land under crops is not suf-
ficiently cultivated and weeds are allowed
to take more substance from the soil than
the crops. 7th, to avoid these losses we
must get out of the old rut, pay more at-
tention to the farm—the best of us will
find something to learn. 8th, aim to pro-
duce the best, always be making little im-
provements and taking pleasure in what-
ever you do and do it as well as time and
means permit."

After cutting bread, turn the cut end
down on the bread board, to prevent its
drying.

Brass can be cleaned by dipping it in
sour milk, and then scouring with a wool-
len cloth and warm water.

At a meeting in Belfast, Ireland, Mr.
John Brown said that he had been study-
ing the effect of ruts on a certain road.
He found that the ruts on this road were
equal to an artificial hill of 100 feet in a
mile, and that for a load of one ton tra-
velling seven miles an hour extra power
equal to three-quarters of one horse was
required to overcome the resistance offer-
ed by the ruts.

About four years ago the Municipality
of South Norfolk plowed 85 acres of land
on the farm of J. Mitchell, a non-resident,
to kill noxious weeds. Mitchell objected
to pay and the municipality proceeded to
sell his lands. He then paid under pro-
test, and sued the council for the amount.
Every device was apparently tried to block
further investigation, but finally the Coun-
cil had to give in and refund the \$150.
They had been a little too fast in the ex-
ercise of their authority and had in conse-
quence to do the work for nothing. An-
other successful litigant against his munici-
pality is Thos. Foster, who sued them
for damage by flooding. After going
through the lower courts with his case,
Foster finally got \$500 damages.

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